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HINT.—We have on the order book of both our stores the measures of a great many of our friends, so that garments can easily be made to your order for Christmas Gifts.

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ANY garment or article bought for Christmas, may be exchanged at any time if the party is not fitted or suited.

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THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 145. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE NEW COMPACT.

Napoleon IV to be Proclaimed and Recognized —He is to be Betrothed to the Princess Charlotte of Prussia, a Bride of Ten Years.

The New York *World* of to-day has a highly sensational story, from which we extract as follows:—

LONDON, Dec. 6.—I have been allowed by the personage to whom the following extraordinary letter was addressed to take a copy of its most important passages for publication in America:—

VARLAR, near Horstmar, Westphalia, Dec. 2.—My Dear ——:—I was called last week on private business to Wilhelmshohe. M. —— told me that interviews had been going on for now several weeks between the Empress Eugenie and a well-known American banker at Chiselhurst. These, he says, have been suggested by a proposition made through Count von E——, at the instance of the Countess of F——, by our Government. This proposition was first made to the English Government in this way:—Count Gl—— was instructed to sound the English court upon the point, and if he found it favorably disposed, to suggest that her Majesty should exert her influence with the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia to bring them to entertain it.

At this juncture it occurred to the Countess of C——, who was consulted, to suggest that a certain famous dressmaker of Paris, now in England, and who was well known to enjoy the entree at Chiselhurst, should be utilized. This was done, and the person named had the good sense or the good fortune to recommend that the American banker of whom I have spoken be employed as the direct intermediary between the German authorities and the Empress.

The gist of the project thus organized is simply to end the war by a reconstitution of the French Empire in the person not of the Emperor Napoleon III but of his son. The Prince Imperial is to be acknowledged as Emperor by Prussia, England, and Russia, upon the formal abdication of his father, the Empress being named as Regent during his minority, and his majority being fixed for March, 1874, at which time he will have attained his 18th year. Peace with France will be signed upon the razing of the fortifications of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. Luxemburg will be annexed to Prussia as a province of Rhenish Prussia. Lorraine will remain absolutely French.

Alsace is to be declared a free German State, of which the Princess Charlotte of Prussia, oldest daughter of the Crown Prince, is to be declared Grand Duchess. The young Grand Duchess (she was born in 1860 and is now a mere a child) is to be formally betrothed to the Emperor Napoleon IV. Upon the consummation of the marriage, which is to occur in 1875, the people of Alsace will be called to vote either for complete reannexation to France or for a separate administration under a customs-union with France, but with a protectorate of the rights of the Grand Duchess and Empress vested in the imperial crown of Germany.

The Emperor Napoleon is himself quite well disposed, I hear, to the project; but he has absolutely refused to act at all either in furtherance or in hindrance of it. Bismarck regards it. I have reason to believe, with extreme favor, notwithstanding his dislike of the Crown Prince, with whom it is said to have originated. He expressed to a friend of mine at Versailles lately, his belief that nothing is left for the French but to make themselves the supporters and seconders of Germany in Europe, and to rely for public stability upon the crown and arms of Germany, "the conservators of order henceforth."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Trial of Policemen.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

In the case of Policeman Charles McCullough, charged with aiding in the false registration of Frank Lee, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

This morning the court is engaged in the trial of John Dougherty, a member of the police force, upon the charge of aiding in the false registration of Thomas Hardy, at the Sixth division of the Sixth ward. Hardy has already been convicted. The evidence to-day is that when Hardy offered to register under the name of Edward Wilson, and the canvasser asked him if he had a voucher, Dougherty stepped up and said, "I know this man," and the certificate was made out and given to the party. The case is yet on trial.

Civil Cases.

Nisi Prius—Chief Justice Thompson.

In the trespass case of Lugo vs. Lutz, before reported, the jury were charged this morning by the Chief Justice, and retired to deliberate.

William Notson vs. William H. Folwell. An action of ejectment to recover property at the southwest corner of Fifth and Carpenter streets, it being all eged that it was sold to defendent in consideration for certain oil stocks, which proved worthless. On trial.

The Sullivan Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Paxson and Ludlow.

The trial of James Cleggett for the murder of Policeman Dennis Sullivan, on the 12th of June last, was resumed this morning. The testimony goes to show that on the afternoon of this day the deceased, being off duty, was on his way to make a visit when he was informed that there was a disturbance in an alley at New Market and Vine streets, and going there he found Cleggett, James Mahoney, and a man named Duffy engaged in a wrangle. He endeavored to arrest Mahoney, who fled from the alley pursued by the deceased, and Cleggett came after him. When they reached the street Cleggett struck the deceased behind the ear and knocked him down. Some of the witnesses say that Cleggett beat and kicked him while he was down, and others that it was Duffy who did this. The case of the Commonwealth has not yet closed.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1870.

The weekly exhibit of the banks is quite favorable for the closing weeks of the year, the deposits showing an increase of $249,230. The other items show no change worthy of special comment. The business of the past week has been large, being nearly two millions in excess of the previous week, but the balances are lower by $219,018. The local demand to-day is fair, but the supply appears ample for all wants, and rates are steady at previously quoted rates.

Gold continues quiet and free from all excitement or change. The premium fluctuated entirely between 110¾ and 110¾, which was also the range yesterday.

Stocks were dull but very steady. Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 85¾.

In Reading Railroad there were sales at 48¾@48¾, the latter b. o. Sales of Pennsylvania at 61@61¼, b. o.; Philadelphia and Erie at 26¾@27, b. o.; Lehigh Valley at 59; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46¼.

Canal shares were dull, but there were sales of Lehigh at 34.

In the rest of the list the sales were unimportant, but prices were well upheld.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 1 m 6s	103¾	68 sh Leh V d bill 10ts	59
$4000 Read R 7s	104¾	75 sh O C & A R	46¾
$7000 Pa & N Y C 7s	91	2 sh Girard Col R	45
$2000 Leh Gold L	85¾	100 sh Reading R	48¾
1 sh Penna RR	61	200 do	48¾
100 do b10	61¾	500 do b. s. 850	48¾
300 do b. s. b5	61¾	100 do b30	48¾
100 do b10	61¾	100 do b30	48¾
100 do b5	61¾	50 do c. & p. b. s	48¾
100 do c	61¾	16 do c. & p.	48¾
100 sh Ph & E R c	26¾	200 do c. & p.	48¾
100 do b60	27	100 do b15	48 3-8
200 sh Leh N b30	34	500 do b. s. 860	48¾
100 do b5	34		

SECOND BOARD.

$200 City 6s, prior to '62	100¾	$3000 N Penna 7s	93¾
$1700 City 6s New		15 sh Penna R	61¾
va ctfs c. & p.	99¼	2 do	61¾
$400 do	99¼	200 do b30	61¾
$4000 Pa 6s, 2d se. b. s.	105¾	100 sh Reading R	48¾
$10000 Leh 6s gold b. s		1400 do b5	48¾
b5	86	500 do b30	48¾
$1000 Ph & E 7s b5	89¼	1000 do b. s. b60	48¾
		400 sh Leh N b. s. b30	33¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¾; do. 1862, 107¾@107¾; do. 1864, 107¾@107¾; do. 1865, 107¾@107¾; do. 1865, new, 109¾@109¾; do. 1867, do. 109¾@110¼; do. 1868, do. 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 106¼@106¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¼@110¾; Gold, 110¾@110¾; Silver, 106@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 805@815; Central Pacific Railroad, 920@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 630@630.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 107¾@108; do. 1864, 107¾@107¾; do. 1865, 107¾@107¾; do., July, 1865, 109¾@109¾; do., July, 1867, 110@110¼; do. July, 1868, 110¾@110¾; 10-40, 106¾@106¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110¼@110¾. Gold, 110¾@111.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110¾	11·28 A. M.	110¾
10·12 "	110¾	12·16 P. M.	110¾
10·25 "	110¾	12·55 "	110¾
11·00 "	110¾		

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Peril of Paris.

The Approaching Bombardment.

More Prussian Successes

The Capture of Nuits.

The Luxemburg Question.

Financial and Commercial

FROM EUROPE.

The Bombardment of Paris.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The *Cross Gazette* of this city says the causes previously given for the failure to open the bombardment of Paris were incorrect. The difficulties in the transportation of material and heavy guns will shortly be overcome. Further action will be guided altogether by military considerations.

The German Landwehr.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The *Telegraph* this morning has a special from Brussels saying that the late heavy calls for the landwehr denote the weakness of the German investing army around Paris, and that its operations are now more defensive than offensive. One or two more sorties like that of last night (*sic?*), and the siege of Paris will be raised.

Paris and Versailles.

A special despatch from Frankfort says that a month will be required before the bombardment of Paris will be possible. The guns in use in the German army at present are utterly worthless for such purpose, and, besides that, Versailles itself is nearly within range of the French guns.

Condition of the Capital.

LONDON, Dec. 20—Noon.—Later advices have been received from Paris. There has been no fighting around the city since the 1st of December. The people of Paris had received news from the outside world up to the 11th inst. The soldiers and citizens are undismayed. Public order is perfect and the stores ample for several months.

Capture of Nuits by the Prussians.

Advices have been received here announcing that the Germans stormed Nuits, in the Department of the Cote d'Or, on December 18. The French withdrew at nightfall. The Germans lost three hundred in killed and wounded. Among the wounded was Prince William of Baden, who was shot through the cheek.

John Bright has Resigned

the Presidency of the Board of Trade.

President Grant's Message.

The full text of President Grant's annual message was published here to-day.

Comments of the "Times."

The *Times*, in its comments, says the President expects England to take the initiative for the reopening of negotiations on the Alabama question, and he will be disappointed. It was the Americans who rejected the last settlement, and that settlement was framed at Washington.

The Luxemburg Question.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 20.—The Government has declined to publish Bismarck's note or the answer thereto, before the letter reaches King William.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 20—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money 91¾ and for account 91¾@92, 5-20s quiet and steady; of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, 88¾; and of 1867, 87¾; Ten-forties, 87¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 116; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened steady; uplands, 8¼d.; Orleans, 8¾@8¾d. Sales to-day estimated at 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 20—11·30 A. M.—Calcutta Linseed easier at 58s. 6d@59s.

FROM THE STATE.

The Condition of Mr. Peter Richings.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEDIA, Pa., Dec. 20.—The numerous friends of Mr. Peter Richings will be glad to learn that he is doing as well as the nature of his recent accident admits. That he has been enabled to rally from the shock is doubtless owing to his excellent constitution and abstemious habits. The collar-bone and, it is feared, more than one of his ribs are broken. But Dr. Roland, his attendant physician, entertains the strongest hope of his recovery—a hope that will be shared by very many sympathizing acquaintances in Philadelphia and throughout the United States. The first reports stated that a woman and child, who were in the carriage, also sustained serious injuries. Happily, this is an error. A young child was thrown out at the same time, but, falling on Mr. Richings, escaped unhurt, he being the only sufferer. Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard, who is fulfilling an engagement in Boston, was at once informed by telegraph of the accident.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Smelting Works Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—The Eagle Smelting Works at Hamilton, Nevada, was accidentally burned yesterday. Loss $10,000, with no insurance.

The Cold Weather.

The mills at Salem, Oregon, which are run by water, have all been stopped by the cold weather. The thermometer at Salem at sunrise was 18 degrees below the freezing point, and at Hamilthe marking was 12 degrees below zero.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fatal Shooting Case.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—Dennis Mitchell, of Troy, while quarreling with a boy named John O'Neill last night, was shot by the latter and will probably die.

The Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—A slight fall of snow this morning ended in rain.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 20.—Two inches of snow fell here. The weather is mild.

CONCORD, Dec. 20.—Three inches of snow fell here, ending in rain.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The New 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

Colorado and New Mexico.

The San Domingo Case.

Chief Justice Chase and the President.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Additional Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Senate Finance Committee agreed to-day to report the bill which provides that the amount of bonds authorized by the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled an act to authorize the refunding of the public debt to be issued, bearing five per cent., be and the same is increased to five hundred million dollars, with interest payable quarterly.

The committee agreed to report adversely a bill relating to gold notes and United States notes, which provides that the gold notes shall be receivable at their face value for duties on imports and for interest on the public debt.

General Schenck

met with the Ways and Means Committee for the last time to-day. He expects his nomination to be sent in to-morrow, and after that will not attend the sessions of the committee. At the meeting to-day Mr. Schenck called the attention of the committee to important measures before them, and urged them to report the $300,000,000 five per cent. bill. There was a general talk over some articles on the tariff list, but no action.

Colorado and New Mexico.

The Committee on Territories considered the bill to enable the people of Colorado and New Mexico to form State governments. It is believed that a majority of the committee are in favor of the admission of these Territories as States. From information now before them, it appears that both Territories are capable of becoming States.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee agreed to-day to report the

Mr. Wood's Cable Bill,

with some amendments. Owing to the absence of General Banks, the chairman, no action was taken on

The San Domingo Resolution,

or on that part of the message relative to the Alabama claims. The House Committee on Naval Affairs were present this morning at the experiments being made with

The Gatling Gun,

which, it is claimed, is superior to the

French Mitrailleuse.

Those owning the patent want the committee to report a bill in favor of the purchase of it for the Government.

It having been announced here that

Chief Justice Chase

is not likely to return to Washington this winter, it is proposed to introduce a bill to retire Chase on full pay, so that the President may be allowed to appoint a new Chief Justice.

Ocean Telegraphing.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day completed their Ocean Telegraph bill, and authorized the Hon. Fernando Wood, one of their members, to report it. The bill is general in its terms, and authorizes the laying of cables from any part of the world to the United States by any parties under certain conditions and restrictions. The rights of the States in the premises, as to the shore ends of cables, are left in abeyance.

It interferes with nobody's right and puts all the cables on the same terms. To avoid monopoly there are penalties for interfering with the cables and restrictions for proper and legitimate telegraphing. This bill will avoid action by Congress on simple application, as telegraph parties under the general provision can severally file their applications with the Department of State, and complying with the requirements commence business.

The Committee took no action on the San Domingo question, and will not have another meeting till after the holidays.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Orth, of Indiana, moved that all the special orders be set aside and that the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in relation to Paraguay be taken up on Thursday the 5th of January, to the exclusion of all other business. So ordered.

Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, presented the petition of the manufacturers and dealers of New York and Jersey City against the Government furnishing envelopes free to consumers.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, asked and obtained leave to make a personal explanation. He said that not long since the editor of the New York *Evening Post* had taken occasion to make an attack upon him in the columns of that paper. He had no personal acquaintance with William Cullen Bryant, and should not have noticed the attack if he could not give the reason why it was made, and which would rob it of its bitterness and its venom. He did not know that these personal attacks in newspapers injured anybody, but neither did he know that they did anybody any good. (Laughter.) William Cullen Bryant might be a good man. If he were, and knew him (Mr. Ingersoll), he cert ainly would make no attack upon him.

These attacks were inspired by his brother, John H. Bryant, who resided at Princeton, in his (Mr. Ingersoll's) district. He was his (Ingersoll's) personal and bitter enemy, and had been for several years. In 1865 he (Ingersoll) had procured Mr. Bryant's removal from the office of Collector of Internal Revenue in his district for cause. Mr. Bryant was a bad man and was officially reported as in default to the Government in a sum exceeding $400,000. He had been restored to office in 1866 under Andrew Johnson, and he had again procured his removal. He had thus incurred the bitter hostility and dislike of Mr. Bryant.

Mr. Bryant had carried that bitterness and venom into his brother's paper. He had thus much to say in explanation.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, defended the character of Mr. J. H. Bryant, whom he had known from his boyhood. His reputation wherever he was known was as pure and spotless as that of any other man living. If J. H. Bryant was a defaulter then he (Mr. Dawes) had lost faith in human nature.

Mr. Ingersoll replied that Mr. Bryant might have been an excellent person in Massachusetts, but he was by no means spotless in the town where he lived in Illinois.

Messrs. Farnsworth and Judd also bore testimony to the excellent character and reputation of Mr. Bryant.

Mr. Kelsey, of New York, explained that outgoing collectors were charged with the uncollected sums which they turned over to their successors, and appeared as defaulters until the accounts of their successors were audited and settled.

Mr. Ingersoll replied to Mr. Judd by asking him if he knew how many children Mr. Bryant had in the town of Princeton who did not sleep under his roof. (Laughter.) How many illegitimate children has he? (Laughter.)

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Eldridge, making appropriations for the improvement of the harbors of Sheboygan and Port Washington in Wisconsin.

By Mr. Prosser, for the building of a custom house and post office at Nashville, Tennessee.

By Mr. Whitmore, for the building of a post office, United States courts, etc., at Tyler, Texas.

Mr. Arnell, from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution allowing clerks to various committees. Adopted.

THE COAL TONNAGE of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and branches for the week ending Saturday, December 17, 1870, was as follows:—

BY RAILROAD.

	Total for Week	Corresponding week last year.	Increase and Decrease.
Passing over Main Line and Lebanon Valley and East Pennsylvania branches	74,940·08	59,740·11	15,2·8·19
For shipment by Canal	3,081·16	4,576·19	d. 1,495·03
Shipped Westward via N. Central Railroad	5,962·07	4,812·08	1,139·19
Shipped West and South from Pine Grove	2,022·10	734·00	1,288·10
Consumed on Lateral	3,501·02	2,093·15	1,407·07
Lehigh and Wyoming Co	1,942·16	139·13	1,803·17
Total Anth. paying freight	91,449·13	72,094·06	19,355·07
Bituminous	9,916·13	7,293·05	2,622·08
Total all kinds paying freight	101,365·08	79,387·14	21,977·13
Coal for Company's use	2,703·15	3,698·11	d. 994·15
Total tonnage for week	104,072·02	83,086·03	21,016·17
Previously this year	43,1·6·12	179,536·11	d. 46,359·19
Total to date	243,175·14	262,415·16	d. 19,240·02

SHIPPED BY CANAL.

From Schuylkill Haven	5,690·04	....	....
From Port Clinton	340·00	....	....
Total tonnage for week	6,030·04	5,216·12	813·12
Previously this year	29,440·09	27,869·07	1,571·02
Total to date	35,470·13	33,086·19	2,384·14

FOURTH EDITION

REFUNDING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Appointments and Army Orders.

The San Domingo Resolution.

The Cincinnati Gas Explosion.

Western Railway Convention

Proceedings of Congress

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Resolution.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Senator Morton has succeeded in calling up the San Domingo resolution. On taking it up the vote stood 30 to 23. Those opposed to San Domingo will, under the lead of Sumner, attack the whole business of annexing it under the discussion of this resolution. There is a clear majority, however, in favor of it, and there is no doubt it will pass.

The Amnesty Bill.

Judge Bingham is making a strong speech in the House against Butler's Amnesty bill and in favor of his own amendment.

Refunding the Debt.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The following is the full text of the bill reported to-day from the Senate Committee on Finance:—

Be it enacted, etc., that the amount of bonds authorized by the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National debt," to be issued bearing five per cent. interest per annum, be and the same is increased to five hundred millions of dollars and the interest of any portion of the bonds issued under the said act, or this act may be made payable quarter yearly.

Army Orders.

The following officers, recently assigned to regiments, are hereby relieved from duty as Indian agents and ordered to join their proper stations:—

Captain—S. G. Whipple, 1st Cavalry; First Lieutenants—W. H. Andrews, 3d Cavalry; W. H. Boyle, 21st Infantry; and A. G. Greene, 4th Artillery. The following unassigned officers are relieved from duty as Indian agents, and will proceed home and await orders:—Captain R. H. Fenton and First Lieutenants James M. Smith and Thomas H. Hay. The following are relieved from duty as Indian agents and will await orders:—First Lieutenants Joseph M. Hoyt and Jesse M. Lee. First Lieutenant Foster E. Parsons, 22d Infantry, has been honorably discharged.

Executive Nominations.

Despatch to Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—Robert S. Chilton, of D. C., to be Consul at Clifton, Canada; Jasper Smith, of D. C., Consul at Funchal; Thomas F. Purnell, U. S. Marshal for the Western district of Texas. The two first-named gentlemen have for a number of years held important positions in the State Department in this city.

FROM THE STATE.

Caucus of Railway Men.

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 20.—The railroad men were in caucus here until a late hour last night. More officials arrived this morning, and the convention is proceeding with closed doors. At this time, noon, the prospect for a satisfactory arrangement for pooling earnings is regarded by outsiders as somewhat doubtful.

The New York Central is understood to regard the project with indifference. A canvass of the convention this morning shows that the Western men are not enthusiastic for the pooling plan. Augustus Schell, Vice-President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, is President of the Convention, and H. H. Houston, of the Pennsylvania Central, Secretary.

The hospitalities of the city have been tendered the visitors by the City Council, and at 4 o'clock this afternoon they will visit the several manufactories where natural gas is used as fuel and the natural gas wells.

FROM NEW YORK.

Heavy Operations in "Queer."

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—At the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning, James Ryan, alias Moore, was committed to the Island for six month on the charge of attempting to pass counterfeit money. When arrested last night at the New Haven depot, $23,400 in counterfeit money was found on him.

FROM THE WEST.

The Cincinnati Gas Explosion.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—A careful investigation will be made by the Gas Company into the cause of the explosion yesterday. At a meeting of the director this morning, it was determinined to call scientific men from the East to their aid in discovering the cause. It is thought this morning that the loss will not much exceed $50,000.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Mr. Sherman presented a bill, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to authorize the issue of an additional $500,000,000 of the five per cent bonds authorized by the funding law of last session. He asked the present consideration of the bill, but Mr. Trumbull objecting, the bill went over. He also reported Cole's gold-note bill, with a recommendation that the same be negatived.

Bills were introduced as follows:—

By Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, defining the jurisdiction of police courts of the District of Columbia and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Nye, in relation to the enlistment of boys in the naval service. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Kellogg, to relinquish the title of the United States to certain land occupied by the city of Baton Rouge, La. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Morton moved that the Senate proceed to consider his resolution for the appointment of a commission to San Domingo.

Mr. Sumner said his own resolution on the subject was entitled to precedence, because of priority in the time of its introduction, and its preliminary character in subject matter.

Mr. Sherman desired before further debate took place on the Dominican matter to take up the House bill to correct an ambiguity in the classification of sugar duties.

He remarked that without the proposed legislation it would be impossible to define the duties fixed by law upon raw or Muscovado sugar.

Mr. Trumbull said he had been shown a letter received by Mr. Vickers from a responsible Baltimore sugar firm, stating their opinion that the bill would increase the duties. He desired all parties interested to have an opportunity to be heard before the bill was passed.

Mr. Sherman replied that all parties in interest had been heard, and moved to take up the bill.

Under the ruling of the Vice-President the motion was decided to be premature, when the pending question upon Mr. Morton's motion was further debated.

The resolutions of Messrs. Sumner and Morton were severally read.

Mr. Edmunds said he could see no objection to either of the resolutions. He had been opposed to the annexation of San Domingo, and was free to say his opinions had not changed, but he would not object to any means of obtaining necessary information. He hoped the authors of the resolutions would mutually agree not to object to the taking up of either.

Mr. Howard preferred the resolution of Mr. Morton as more comprehensive than that of Mr. Sumner. He would ask the Senator from Massachusetts what information he expected to obtain from the executive departments not already set forth in the report of the special committee of last session relative to a case of imprisonment of one Hatch, and covering San Domingo affairs.

Mr. Sumner replied that the inquiry referred to that committee was simply as to the alleged misconduct of an American officer, General Babcock, and that they stood four for excusing and three for condemning that officer. He understood his friend to argue now that that inquiry was to be a substitute for any investigation into the negotiation of the treaty for the annexation of San Domingo or the purchase of the Bay of Samana.

Mr. Howard protested against the false position attributed to him by Mr. Sumner, remarking that his purpose had only been to inquire as to what documents or information he required in addition to the report referred to.

Mr. Sumner proceeded to enumerate various additional items of information for which his resolution called.

His remarks were interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour, when the calendar came up as the regular order of business.

A motion to postpone the calendar, in order to proceed with the San Domingo question, was finally carried after some debate. Yeas, 29; nays, 24.

The question recurring on Mr. Morton's motion to take up his resolution concerning San Domingo, Mr. Sumner was awarded the floor, but gave way temporarily to a motion by Mr. Sherman to resume the consideration of the House bill regulating duties on sugar.

The bill was taken up and debated as to whether it involved an increase of duties.

A motion by Mr. Vickers to refer the bill to the Finance Committee was lost, when Mr. Vickers demanded the regular order of business, which had been suspended only by unanimous consent. The effect of this was to bring the Dominican question again before the Senate.

Mr. Sumner continued his remarks.

House of Representatives.

The House then, at 1 o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of the Amnesty bill.

Mr. Degener spoke in favor of general amnesty as the corner-stone of the reconstruction edifice, but he admitted that general amnesty had been buried last in Arlington Cemetery. Himself and his Texas colleagues had come to the conclusion, therefore, that the interests of the National Republican party imperatively demanded that they should vote for the Bingham amendment, or, if that should fail, for the substitute offered by Mr. Beck, of Kentucky.

Mr. Manning made a ten-minutes argument in favor of general amnesty.

Mr. Bingham then addressed the House. The question, he said, touched the honor, and in some sense the prosperity of the American people. The first question on which the House would be called to vote would be the amendment offered by himself to the first section of the bill, to strike out all after the enacting clause and to substitute words which would relieve from disability all persons in the United States on whom disabilities are imposed by the fourteenth article of amendment, except those who were officers of the United States in the year 1860 or 1861, and except those who, since the first of June last, in defiance of the Constitutions and laws, held and exercised the functions of offices to which they are ineligible. He should be constrained to vote against the proposition of Mr. Farnsworth for general amnesty. The country was not yet prepared to take that step, but the country was prepared to relieve as far as might be consistent with public security all persons now under disabilities.

He did not believe that a single person could be named who could by any possibility do harm or hurt to the republic, who was not excepted by the amendment which he had offered. Why not then adopt it? The whole number of persons whom it excepted did not exceed 200 men, and he would let them bide their time and wait till the people were satisfied that they were "clothed and in their right mind," ready to submit to the Constitution and laws.

But why go farther back than that? He was unfamiliar with the men who were prominent in organizing and carrying forward the great Rebellion, and he felt it his duty to except by the operation of his amendment those who in 1860 or 1861 were under the obligation of an oath, that adamantine chain which bound the conscience of men to the throne of eternal truth, to stand by the Union and the Constitution, but who nevertheless did organize that revolt. He was not yet compelled to vote their eligibility to seats in Congress.

He would leave them as they now were under the protection of the general law, enjoying all the privileges of citizens, except the privilege of holding office civil or military. But he desired to remove all the remaining disabilities. As he could ascertain there were about 300,000 men under these disabilities, the majority of whom were about as guilty of their country's blood as members of the House themselves. If his own amendment were not adopted, then he would vote for the amendment offered by Mr. Beck, but under no circumstances would he vote for the bill as reported by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler).

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.—Cotton strong; middling upland, 14½@15c.; low middling, 14½. Flour steady and fairly active; Howard Street superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $6·75@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5@7; do. extra, $6·25@7·50; do. family, $7·75@10; Western superfine, $4·75@5·25; do. extra, $5·50@6·25; do. family, $6·50@7·25. Wheat—Choice in demand at full prices and common not wanted at quotations; choice white, $1·70@1·85; fair to prime, $1·40@1·60; prime to choice red, $1·65@1·80; fair to good, $1·35@1·60; common, $1·20@1·30; Ohio and Indiana, $1·37@1·40. Corn firm and active; white, 73@74c.; yellow, 72c. Oats quiet at 50@52c. Provisions dull and nominal; mess pork, jobbing, $20; bacon, clear rbs, 12½c.; shoulders, 11c.; hams, 16@18c.; lard, 12½@13c. Whisky firm at 93@94c.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Cotton in fair demand and higher; sales 3000 bales uplands at 15¾c; Orleans at 16c. Flour dull and market favor buyers; State $5·20@6·50; Ohio $5·20@6·40; Western $5·20@6·75; Southern at $6@8·25. Wheat dull, and market favors buyers. Corn dull; sales 24,000 bushels new mixed Western at 72@74c. Oats dull; sales 18,000 bushels Ohio at 59@61c. Beef quiet. Pork dull and heavy; new mess, $19·25@; old at $18·50; prime, $17@17·50. Lard heavy; steam, 11¼@12¾c; kettle, 12½@13c. Whisky quiet at 95c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Stocks quiet. Money easy at 7 per cent., currency, to 7 per cent. gold. Gold, 110¾@110¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107¾; do. 1864, do., 107¾; do. 1865, do. 107¾; do. 1865, new, 109¾; do. 1867, 110; do. 1868, 110½; 10-40s, 106½; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 93; Canton Co., 64¾; Cumberland preferred, 25; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91¾; Erie, 23¾; Reading, 97¾; Adams Express, 64¾; Michigan Central, 120¾; Michigan Southern, 91¾; Illinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94¾; Western Union Telegraph, 45½.

OBITUARY.

Gaylord J. Clark.

The Santa Fe *Daily Post* gives particulars of the murder of Gaylord J. Clark, at El Paso, Texas, which took place on the 7th instant. A dispute had occurred between State Senator Fountain and a lawyer named Williams. The latter fired at Mr. Fountain, wounding him severely. Judge Clark proceeded with a force of police and citizens to arrest Williams, and was shot dead. A police captain immediately shot Williams, killing him instantly.

Gaylord J. Clark was a native of Western New York, and was a printer at Lockport. For some time he was the editor of the Lockport *Courier*, a "Silver-grey Whig" paper. He removed to West Troy, and married Miss Corey, whose father was the proprietor of the West Troy *Democrat*. Mr. Clark conducted that paper for several years, removing again to Lockport in 1860. Two years afterwards he was elected Inspector of State Prisons on the ticket headed by Horatio Seymour. He served his term and then removed to Texas, where he became Judge of the Supreme Court. He was a man of excellent social qualities and great personal popularity.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, ETC.—M. Thomas & Sons sold the following real estate and stocks, at noon to-day, at the Philadelphia Exchange:—

24 shares Provident Life and Trust Co	$51·00
100 shares American Buttonhole, Overseaming, and Sewing Machine Co	19·25
7 shares Consolidation National Bank	47·25
100 shares Central National Bank	123·00
50 shares Northern Liberties Gas Co	28·75
5 shares Union Railroad and Transportation Co	81·00
13 shares Philada. and Southern Mail Steamship Co	50·00
1 share Mercantile Library Co	6·00
GOOD STREET, west of JOHNSON, Twenty-second ward—Frame Dwelling	$340
WALLACE ST., No. 1611—Handsome Residence, with stable and coach house	9200
HUNTINGDON Street, east of SEPVIVA—Two Brick Dwellings	1200
WOOD, No. 809—Two-story Brick Dwelling	2500
WOOD STREET, No. 809—Rear of Brick Dwelling	1325
SECOND and JEFFERSON—N. W. corner—Eight Stores and Dwellings	13,000
SPRUCE ST., No. 412—Desirable Dwelling	6600
MARRIOTT STREET, Nos. 827 and 829—Ten Brick Stores and Dwellings	9450

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Dec. 20.—Bark is in better demand, with sales of 60 bushels No. 1 Quercitron at $35 ₰ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed continues in demand, and 300 bushels sold at 10½@11¼c.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

GENERAL GRANT AND HIS DISAPPOINTED PARTY LEADERS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

General Grant, one of the most amiable and reasonable of men, singularly disposed to avoid quarrels and to cultivate peace and harmony with all men, and particularly with the magnates of his party, is threatened with all sorts of disasters by his disappointed party leaders. Universally recognized as the Republican candidate for 1872, it would be supposed, according to the elementary principles of common sense, that all the leaders and managers of the party, looking to their own interests, would be harmonious in his support, however discordant among themselves. But the truth is that Tom, Dick, and Harry, each for his petty personal disappointments, are resolved upon revenge against Grant and his administration, and as each of these local leaders has his band of followers, the whole Republican camp is becoming demoralized.

Senator Fenton, for example, wished to be recognized by General Grant as the Viceroy of the Republican party of New York—a sort of Pacha of Egypt—absolute within his jurisdiction, and more an ally than a subordinate of the Sultan. Hence, when General Grant nominated "Honest Tom Murphy" as Collector of this port—an independent sort of Republican who had made himself obnoxious to Fenton—this nomination on the part of Grant was an offense to Fenton which must be punished. How, then, could Grant expect to escape, when, adding insult to injury, he was charged with the defeat of Fenton's man, Greeley, in the Republican State Convention for Governor, and with the nomination of Murphy's man, General Woodford? Could Fenton overlook such outrages? No. And so, while in the heat of the battle Greeley went off on a lecturing tour on farming to Colorado, Fenton, in disgust, went off on a pleasure excursion to California. What were the results? The re-election, first, of Governor Hoffman by thirty thousand majority, and, secondly, an opinion from Fenton that Grant is a failure.

Next, take the case of Senator Sumner. Mr. Motley, of Massachusetts, the historian, somewhat roughly treated as our Minister at Vienna by Mr. Seward as the Secretary of State of President Johnson, is appointed Minister to England by General Grant. Sumner is delighted at the success of his protege; but Motley, neglecting his instructions, is recalled, whereupon Sumner becomes indignant, and, as chairman of the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations, seizes his first opportunity to declare war against a favorite project of the President, the annexation of the splendid tropical island of St. Domingo, which may be ours for a mere bagatelle, but which would be a bargain at fifty millions. Of course Sumner agrees with Fenton that Grant is a failure, and that it is necessary to fix things in order to cut loose from his administration.

Then we have the case of Carl Schurz. A recent political adventurer and squatter in Missouri, he contrives to be elected as a German and as a supporter of Grant to the United States Senate. Having secured this position he next assumes the right to dispense the patronage of the President throughout the State, and because the President declines absolutely to surrender his authority over these Missouri appointments to Schurz we find Schurz bolting, with other disappointed office-seekers, and turning the unsettled political elements of Missouri all into chaos. Substantially other disappointed and ambitious politicians had played the same game among the turbulent and unsettled political elements of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, and with the same results of defeat and disaster to the administration party.

And yet again, among the disaffected party leaders there is Senator Trumbull, of Illinois. What private griefs are his we know not; but it is said that he is ready to join a new party on free trade and civil service reforms, or on anything else, in order to have his satisfaction against Grant and his administration. Evidently Trumbull thinks his claims as the big man of Illinois have been overlooked, and therefore is he likewise ripe for revolt.

The history of the old Jacksonian Democratic party and the old Whig party is full of such cases; but a case or two on each side will serve to show the mischief which one of these soured and disappointed party leaders may work if not taken in hand in season. Martin Van Buren, as the favorite of Old Hickory, was made the Democratic candidate and elected President in 1836. He thought, however, that, although run again in 1840 and defeated, he was still entitled to another term; and, betrayed, as he held himself to be from the manner in which he was out out by the two-thirds vote of the Democratic Convention of 1844, and provoked beyond all forbearance in being ignored by the convention of 1848, he ran that year as the independent Free Soil candidate, and thus carrying off half the Democratic votes of New York from General Cass, he defeated Cass, elected General Taylor, and had his revenge. On the Whig side, Fillmore, becoming President by the death of Taylor, was ambitious to be President in his own right, and made a very good fight for the Whig nomination of 1852, though General Scott was too much for him. In 1856, however, failing to get the Republican nomination, Fillmore ran as the candidate of a third party, and had his satisfaction thereby in the defeat of Fremont. In 1860 the squabble among the Democratic leaders, which broke up the party and brought on the Southern Rebellion, never would have happened had such a man as Jackson held the place of poor old Buchanan in the White House.

Now, if history is philosophy teaching by example, we can understand the drift of these disaffections of Fenton, Schurz, Sumner, Trumbull, and others, still claiming to be among the lights of the party of General Grant's administration. These rebellious movements are aimed at Grant, and as a third party is the most convenient stepping-stone to the regular opposition party, we have these hints of a third party organization. What, then, is the policy of General Grant as the recognized head, representative, and candidate of the Republican party? It is clearly the policy of General Jackson, the simple military policy of cutting off all mutineers from the recognition of the administration. From all we can learn this policy has been adopted in the case of Schurz; but why not apply the bowstring as well to Fenton and Sumner, upon the safe old rule that "he who is not with us is against us?" A political party, after all, is like an army. It must have an absolute head, and it must have discipline in all its details and subordination, or it will go to pieces. Down to General Grant's election the Republican party, in the absence of discipline, has been a unit upon a common paramount idea, which has served all the purposes of organization. Now, that idea having become a fixed fact, these loose political crusades, so potential against slavery and caste, will serve no longer.

General Grant, in short, is now required to play the *role* of Old Hickory in drilling the Republican party from its loose militia system to the discipline of a regular army. And it seems to us that, as General Jackson's military experience made him a political party leader equal to all emergencies, the much larger and more comprehensive military experience of General Grant should be as effective with him in managing the rank and file, conspirators and deserters of the Republican party. A scheming traitor inside the party lines can do more mischief than a regiment of declared enemies. General Grant, therefore, as the Republican general-in-chief and as the standard-bearer of the party for the succession, should contrive in some way to get up a Congressional caucus on this question of party discipline, and at this caucus some test should be applied which will solve the problem whether Tom, Dick, and Harry are with Grant as the recognized head of the Republican camp or are against him. Let General Grant appoint "Honest Tom Murphy" to inquire into and report upon the efficient discipline of Tammany Hall, and he will discover that it is substantially the discipline which carried the Army of the Potomac from the Wilderness to Appomattox Court House.

THE COAL DIFFICULTIES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The careful letters we have recently published from the coal regions show clearly just what the chief cause of trouble is between the mine-owners and their hands. The supply of coal is considerably in excess of the demand, and prices can only be kept at a paying figure by artificial means. The mine-owners purpose to restore the commercial balance by lowering wages whenever the price falls below a certain point—in other words, to let the price of coal govern the price of labor. The hands, on the contrary, insist that low prices shall be met by a restriction of the supply—that is to say, that wages shall be kept up by creating a stringent market. This they purpose doing through their labor organizations, by enforcing a general suspension of work whenever the wholesale price of coal falls below a certain figure, and also by limiting the amount of work which a miner may do in a day—miners being paid not by time, but by the car-load. Now here are two powerful interests in direct antagonism, and each has so much right on its side that a reconciliation seems almost impossible. The miner may reasonably urge that cheap coal does not sensibly diminish for him the cost of living, or make a dollar worth any more loaves of bread or yards of cloth; and it is a selfish policy, at variance with all American principles, to degrade the workingman by keeping down the value of his work. The operators, on the contrary, declare that it is simply a question whether they shall stop work three months in the year and then pay high wages the other nine, or give steady employment at such rates that they may distribute over the whole year the same amount of wages which by the other plan they would pay in nine months. When a colliery suspends production its expenses do not stop. The pumps must work day and night or the mine will be flooded; the machinery needs constant care; the men, too, are demoralized by idleness; and it is, upon the whole, generally cheaper for a company to sell coal at a small loss than to suspend work. There are two possible solutions of this difficulty. One is to diminish the cost of preparing the coal at the mine; the other is to stimulate the demand. American ingenuity may yet devise several methods of saving in the cost. The breaking machinery may be improved; all the mechanical appliances of the mine, the arrangements for ventilation, drainage, and hoisting, may perhaps be simplified. The cost of transportation may be reduced by improvements in railroads, and a stupendous economy may be effected whenever somebody is fortunate enough to discover a method of utilizing the great heaps of "dust" which now represent so much waste and cause so much embarrassment to every mine-owner. But meanwhile an enlightened protection for American industry will open new markets for coal, and foster those manufacturing enterprises upon which the prosperity of the miner so intimately depends. When the iron and steel, the cotton and woollen stuffs which we now bring from across the ocean are made within reach of our own mines, we shall have no more complaint of an excessive supply of coal.

AN ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT BRAINS

From the N. Y. Sun.

The administration has to some extent finally been awakened by one means and another to a lively sense of the fact that incompetency and do-nothingism will not answer the necessities of its position. Its intelligent friends—leaving for the moment out of view its degraded moral tone, its nepotism, and its appreciation of presents—acquiesce in the truth of all we have said respecting its feebleness and the inefficiency of its composition, growing out of the ludicrous blunder of originally going outside the circle of the active leading public men of the country to find fit persons for Cabinet offices and other high stations. They recognize the folly and mischief of slaughtering the experienced heads of executive bureaus, and turning those important offices over to military and other followers, whose only recommendation for the places was the personal relations of the new beneficiaries to the President. They concede that the administration started without ideas, and without men of brains to conceive them; but in excuse they plead the inexperience and ignorance of General Grant in civil affairs. They set up a sort of defense against our charge, by alleging that the country elected General Grant with its eyes wide open, knowing his general character, and necessarily deficient qualifications. It is not General Grant, they say, who is to blame. It is the people who elected him. This is a novel defense, and one which does not in the least relieve the administration of its disabilities before the public. But as it is the best the case admits of, we may set it down for what it is worth, which is so near to nothing that it seems a waste of time to record it.

It is because his friends reason in this way, and because outsiders of an active turn of mind have insisted on something like initiative in some direction, and have made General Grant believe that torpidity of mind, though it may be the normal condition of individuals employed to ornament Cabinet stations, is not the normal condition of a successful administration, and that if the President expects a renomination and re-election, he must at least simulate something like administrative activity; it is, we say, for these reasons that the administration has been goaded into self-assertion on one or two salient points. These points are disclosed in the message. They are, first, San Domingo; and secondly, our unsatisfactory relations with the British American provinces to the north of us, whose politicians are bravely attempting to frighten us into a new reciprocity treaty by raising the old familiar bugbear of the fisheries.

In raising these two questions, the friends of the administration think it has demonstrated that it is not wholly without vitality: that, indeed, it may appear to the public to have a policy; at all events, that it has a couple of measures on hand. We can afford to be magnanimous and admit that this is something. The measures, to be sure, are of a low order, but they are all the easier understood for that. And this is so much the better for the administration. They won't overtax its expounding force. They may be termed easy lessons for beginners in the art of government.

But, while according this much praise, we cannot shut out of view the fact that this "policy," if so it may be dignified, is not what the intellect of the Republican party would have suggested. The leading minds of that organization would like to have seen the administration lift itself out upon some distinct, intelligent, intelligible, and commanding position, showing a worthy conception of the high and multifarious duties of a great government after a civil convulsion which shook the world by its magnitude.

The present is an eminently proper time to elucidate the principles which should underlie the legislation of the country in its changed condition, both in its external relations and in its domestic concerns. Especially it was the province of the administration to set forth its views—and it will not do to say it had none—upon the still unsettled problem of reconstruction, so as to give aid to the hesitating judgment of Congress upon that subject. It might and it should have reviewed the fundamental constitutional questions which have so long divided parties in the country, and showed wherein the fiery discussions and resulting slaveholders' Rebellion and civil war have modified their aspects and given a new point of departure to the Government. A few timely words on this theme would have dissipated many obscurities and false notions which now perplex numerous well-meaning minds, and would have brought into bold and satisfactory relief that great beneficent mission upon which the country has entered from out the smoke and the blood and the fire of civil war. The administration, while forgiving, should also have let the world know whether it proposes to remember, or to forget and reward, the unspeakable crimes of the Rebellion; and herein it might have spoken in a manner to blast pusillanimity and electrify a nation.

It might have risen to a comprehensive appreciation of what, in our day and in our position, is more than the right arm of our national power, namely, our navy. It might have shown wherein, and wherein alone, the strength of the navy consists, namely, in the development of our maritime capacities; and therefrom it might have demonstrated the necessity of resuscitating our mercantile marine.

It might have laid open the broad field of our external national duties and relations, explaining in a wise and guarded manner the principles and policy which should govern the nation in its future and inevitable absorption of the countries contiguous to our own, which may now or hereafter desire incorporation into our system. This is a most important theme, belonging peculiarly to the present hour, upon which our Government should have an opinion and express it.

It should have recognized and considered the already active controversy on the doctrines of protection and free trade, and should have contributed some mite of wisdom and some maxims of moderation to the settlement of a question already threatening the harmony of the Republican party. If the administration had been large enough and bold enough, it could have spoken the word that would have disposed of the impracticables on either side of this dispute, and furnished a key to the solution of a difficult and embarrassing question. It should also have been competent to grasp, in its principles and its details, the great questions of finance and currency, and it should have enlightened the public understanding with at least a statement of the elementary principles governing these subjects, and pointed out the true path by which the country may emerge from its present disturbed, uncertain, and complicated monetary condition.

These are the more obvious topics that demanded treatment in any intellectual survey of the situation. But the administration could not rise to this palpable view of its duties. It has failed to afford any mental sustenance to a great party which has performed an immense service for the country and to humanity, and now, in the full fruition of its hopes, contemplates suicide for want of brains in its chosen leaders. Surrounded by an affluence of realization in its highest aims, its faints by the wayside because its guides fail to perceive the abundant resources around them.

It remains to be seen whether the suggested pugilistic encounter with the little Dominion, or the proposed bargain for a part of a tropical island with a civil war thrown in, can be made to serve as a substitute for the declaration of principles and the enunciation of vital ideas which the thinking portion of the Republican party perceive to be essential to its future existence.

SENATOR SCHURZ'S PARTY STANDING.

From the N. Y. World.

It would be a mistake to consider Mr. Schurz's recent speech as of the slightest *legislative* importance. In its main substance it was not prospective but retrospective; looking, not to the success of any pending measure, but to the vindication of Mr. Schurz's personal action in the late election in Missouri. His amnesty resolution was a mere peg to hang his speech on. We do not know whether it quite became him to make so elaborate a protest against his ostracism from the Republican party. He was the leader of a victorious movement, and perhaps did not need to stand on the defensive. The completeness of his success is acknowledged by his Senatorial colleague, who is glad to resign his seat; although more than two years of his term remain, and accept a judgeship in the Court of Claims. This is a confession by Mr. Drake of the permanent downfall of the party or faction in Missouri with which he has been connected. It is an act of despair; for if he had any chance of re-election at the expiration of his term, he would not throw up his seat and accept a judgeship. When a solid and durable triumph is thus conceded to Mr. Schurz by his retreating adversary, there was no great necessity for elaborate self-defense. Having convinced the people of his own State, he could safely have stood upon their indorsement.

It is not possible for Mr. Schurz to reinstate himself in the Republican party. Its leaders will never forgive him. That General Grant will not is proved by his appointment of Drake, and Drake's venomous speech in reply to Schurz while the nomination is still pending. Drake has the strongest motives to please the President. Mr. Schurz can get back only by contrition; and his pride, convictions, and victory forbid him to take the stool of repentance. Why should he endeavor at impossibilities? Even if he could get forgiven, forgiveness would bring him no personal advantage, for he could never be re-elected in Missouri as a Republican. The assured ascendancy of the Democratic party in that State, to which he has contributed, is his unpardonable sin, which must forever cut him off from the Republican communion.

But although Mr. Schurz's position as a Republican is politically weak, it is logically very strong, and his personal vindication is triumphant. In the convention which nominated General Grant, he offered an amnesty resolution as an addition to the platform, and procured its acceptance. He claims that he was therefore bound, by principle and personal consistency, faithfully to carry out a resolution which he offered and the Republican party indorsed. As a delegate to the State Convention, this year, and a member of the committee on the platform, he drafted a resolution affirming that the time had come for restoring the elective franchise to all who had been deprived of it; and when that resolution was rejected he and the other friends of enfranchisement bolted and started a new organization, which, reinforced by the Democrats, carried the State by a heavy majority; a majority which will be increased in all future elections by the readmitted voters. Mr. Schurz defends himself against the charge of party heresy, on the ground that amnesty was a part of the Republican national platform. The reason why this defense will not be admitted is, that the amnesty resolution of 1868 was regarded by all except its author as a piece of party clap-trap, as hollow and insincere as the declaration in the same platform that the regulation of the suffrage rightfully belongs to the States. If the author of that suffrage resolution had made a campaign against the fifteenth amendment proposed at the next session of Congress, he would have been summarily read out of the party, as Mr. Schurz is now, in spite of his unanswerable logic. Instead of seriously adopting Mr. Schurz's resolution of amnesty in 1868, the Republican convention merely connived at it as a party trick to entrap liberal voters, meaning to kick it aside as soon as the election was over. Mr. Schurz's reasoning is conclusive, if Republicans grant his premises. But the premises are lame in assuming the sincerity of the Chicago declaration. The Republican party said what it did not mean, and Mr. Schurz tries to hold it to its word. It is the most provoking and exasperating thing he could do. It is like insisting on the strict fulfilment of a promise made in jest, or as an idle compliment.

There is no longer any place for Mr. Schurz in the Republican party. He differs from it on the two important questions of amnesty and free trade, and on these questions he has bolted the organization and made a coalition with Democrats. The party leaders would not quarrel with his opinions, if he pulled straight in the party traces. It is an advantage to the Republican party to have some free traders and amnesty men, so long as they serve as mere decoy ducks to liberal and simple-minded citizens. They prevent desertions and help to hold the party together. The Republican party could well afford to have two-fifths of its members disagree with it in principle, if they would always vote the regular ticket. The three-fifths could easily control the caucuses and select the candidates, compelling the minority to vote against their own principles. But as soon as the minority rebel against party discipline, they cease to be decoy ducks and their example tends to disintegration. Carl Schurz's amnesty resolution in 1868 was accepted as an excellent decoy; but when he bolted in favor of amnesty in 1870, he put himself beyond the pale of Republican mercy. He shows less than his usual perspicacity in making a vain attempt to recover his lost party status.

To be sure, his speech looks to the possibility of a new party. But in this he underrates the force of present party ties, and miscalculates the effect of principles. Every member of the Democratic party, without exception, favors universal amnesty; so there is no need of a new party to carry that measure. The Democratic party desires free trade, and a large majority of the Republicans are protectionists. Party lines cannot be redrawn on this subject; and yet this is likely to be the great question of the immediate future. What unoccupied ground is there then for a new party to stand on? Obviously none. Neither the protectionists nor the proscriptionists have any hope but in the success of the Republican party; and with so large a body of assured supporters and the possession of the Government that party is not going to dissolve. It is absurd to expect that it can be successfully opposed except through the Democratic organization.

TAMMANY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The *Leader*, a weekly journal representing the Tweed faction, publishes an article repudiating Governor Hoffman as a candidate for the Presidency in 1872, and declaring that Tammany Hall—which now only means Tweed, Sweeny, and James Fisk, Jr., with, perhaps, Mayor Hall thrown in—will be open to choose any candidate who happens to be approved by the West. It would be idle to argue in a serious spirit with any "manifesto" which proceeded from this particular quarter. People who look upon politics as they do upon a scene in a pantomime; who regard the public as fools, and government as a piece of mechanism for enabling knaves to swindle them—would think it an excellent idea to put forward an article of this kind as a "joke." Nevertheless, the joke may in the long run cause the authors of it to laugh on "the wrong side of the mouth." It is quite possible that Governor Hoffman, with all his faults, may not care to have his name thus kicked about like a football by his friends the political tricksters. He may wish to see some one else singled out to be used as a puppet for the public amusement. It is said that our local rulers are even now on terms of distant friendship. This plan of playing practical jokes upon each other may not help to promote a better understanding.

No doubt Governor Hoffman has fallen very much in public estimation since he first became as melted wax in the hands of the ring. We can quite believe that Tweed and his friends begin to see that they would invite certain defeat by offering him as their candidate to the country in 1872. But what they do not appear to see is this—that no matter whose name they linked with theirs, the mere weight of their infamy would sink that name to the lowest depth yet sounded in public life. They talk of choosing Senator Hendricks—have they ever considered that he bears an honest reputation, and would probably scorn to be made the tool of a knot of political cheats and desperadoes? The West cannot touch Tammany at any price. With the example of New York city—our degraded judiciary, the frauds which go on in the expenditure of the public money, the quick succession of infamous jobs, like the *Transcript*, devised for the benefit of Tweed and Sweeny, the unexampled misgovernment witnessed in every department of the city—with this example, we say, before it, the West knows that a Tammany nomination, or even Tammany help, would be quite fatal to all chance of success. The country would never choose a Tammany President. It is bad enough to see the vilest government ever known in the history of modern times established in the largest city of the Union. No one in his senses would vote for placing the destinies of the whole nation in the hands of a similar government.

The proposition of Tweed and his friends amounts to this:—"If you will not take Hoffman saddled with the Tammany ring, take the ring without Hoffman. Throw down the tool, but spare the hands that have used it." We have very little doubt that the Tweed party really do intend to throw Hoffman overboard. Having bespattered his name with their dirt, they know perfectly well that he is ruined as a Presidential candidate. It is in consequence of this that we have recommended to their notice a candidate precisely suited to them—a man utterly devoid of any principle, as they are; a man who lives by fraud, as they do; a man who has an instinctive contempt for every cause and every principle which is wise or just, as they have; in short, a man who is fit to be classed only with professional sharpers. That is their proper candidate for the Presidency. Let them herd with their kind. All the money they can bring to bear upon the election in 1872 will not blind the great body of the people to the fact that their rule would produce, in the country at large, all the evils which have rendered New York unhappily notorious. If they succeed in getting a respectable man to carry their dishonored standard, it will only be the ruin of that one man the more. The great West will have nothing to do with the inventors of a system which, in a very few years, would involve any Government now existing in utter destruction.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 218 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, December 17, 1870. 12 17 1m*

OFFICE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Company, and the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
12 17 J9 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, upstairs, on and after TUESDAY, December 20, 1870.
12 14 6t L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 8 tj11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 116 MARKET St., General Agent.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1870.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 9 ftu tj10 H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1870.
The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
H. P. SCHETKY,
12 9 ftu tj10 Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuthsa

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies. Engagements may now be made by inquiring of
W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER,
Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 1 6w Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.
To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December the 14th to December the 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE.
An appeal is respectfully made to Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and all other States, to contribute in gifts or money towards our Bazaar in behalf of the Sufferers in France. The ladies in charge of tables will gratefully receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau. ADELE PICOT, President.
12 2 tf C. JACOB, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1870.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the annual meeting and election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M. WM. H. WEBB,
12 15 tjan 9 Secretary.

OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 320 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1870.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., clear of State tax, payable on the 27th inst.
Transfer Books will close on the 20th inst. and reopen on the 28th. F. H. TROTTER,
12 14 wfm6t Treasurer.

T. T. T.
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T. T. T.
T. T. T.
TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
Sold by all Druggists.
A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
3 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

FAIR OF CHRISTMAS GOODS IN AID OF P. E. CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, December 20, 21, and 22, afternoon and evening, at northeast corner of BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets. 12 17 5t*

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY
of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—
No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.
No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.
No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.
No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.
Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.
TERMS OF SALE
The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.
W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
W. W. LONGSTRETH, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.
CARSTAIRS & McCALL.
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 6 26

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A meeting of the Committee on Law was held yesterday to consider the matter of levying a special tax of six cents per $100 for the erection of public buildings. John L. Shoemaker, Esq., presided. The matter was referred to the committee of Select Council for investigation after it had passed Common Council. It was finally determined to report the bill back with a negative recommendation.

—A meeting of shoe-cutters was held last evening at the hall southeast corner of Ninth and Spring Garden streets, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the strike among the shoe-cutters of New York. Resolutions were adopted opposing the strike.

—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance was held yesterday afternoon at the Presbyterian House, Chesnut street, near Broad, Rev. Dr. Musgrave, President; Rev. Dr. Nevin, Secretary. After some business of no public interest Rev. William T. Eva, chairman of the Executive Committee reported that the Committee on Hospital had had an unconditional offer of a hospital already in existence in this city, located at No. 1802 Hamilton street, under the style and title of the Charity Hospital of Philadelphia. The hospital has been in operation for twelve years, and had its formation in a legacy of $10,000 left for the purpose by the late John Grigg. The hospital is in active operation and doing a good work. It was resolved that, in view of the above facts, if the way be open, the offer of the trustees of the Charity Hospital of Philadelphia to transfer the institution to the ownership of the Presbyterian Church be accepted.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

An Interesting Meeting of the Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade held their stated meeting last evening, Mr. James C. Hand, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A communication was presented from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, calling attention to the fact that the act of Congress authorizes the formation of a service for the reporting by telegraph of the approach and force of storms, for the benefit of commerce on the Northern lakes and seaboard. The service will go into immediate operation, and this city has been designated as a place of observation and report. The Board was also asked to appoint a permanent committee, to confer with the Chief Signal Officer.

Mr. Henry Winsor, of the Committee on Foreign and Coastwise Commerce, to whom was referred the matter of Penrose Ferry Bridge, reported that Councils had made an appropriation to reconstruct the same.

Mr. John Price Wetherill, Chairman of the Committee on Direct Importation, presented the following letter:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1870.—Sir:—Referring to the application of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Transportation Company, to bond a route for the transportation of merchandise from New York to Philadelphia, via South Amboy and Camden, under act of July 14, 1870, and to Department letter of 23th ult., I have to inform you that it is not the intention of the department to station inspectors at points along routes bonded under said act, unless it shall be deemed necessary in order to properly secure the safe transportation of merchandise.

The merchandise to be transported over the proposed route lying, placed in suitable cars, properly secured by customs, locks, and seals, at the port of New York, and such fact, together with the number of cars laden upon each steamboat, being set forth in the manifest, may in this case render such supervision unnecessary.

The application to bond the route above-named will be granted, and blank form of bond forwarded for execution.

Respectfully, GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

Mr. James stated that the subscriptions to the proposed European steamship company amounted now to about $265,000. In conclusion, he offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the Board of Trade of the city of Philadelphia recommend to the moneyed corporations of this city to act as promptly in taking the bonds of the steamship company guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Winsor, of the committee to examine into the subject of the obstructions in the Delaware, at the Horse Shoe, reported that the committee had memorialized Congress to appropriate a sufficient sum to remove the obstructions.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Buzby, Tatem and Wetherell Committee of the Month. Adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Hon. D. T. Jewitt, of St. Louis, was yesterday appointed United States Senator from Missouri, in place of Hon. Mr. Drake, who resigned.

—Work in the Census Bureau is, so far as the full enumeration of the entire country is concerned, approaching completion very rapidly.

—Last evening an immense gas holder in Cincinnati exploded, causing a loss of one hundred thousand dollars. Fortunately no person was killed, and but one slightly injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown, and it was the second affair of the kind occurring within the space of three years.

—In the U. S. Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, bills were introduced by Mr. Stewart, in relation to freights on the Pacific Railroad; by Mr. Nye, to enable the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to mortgage their road, etc.; by Mr. Rice, to incorporate the Red River Raft Company; and by Mr. Nye, for the admission of Colorado as a State. Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported the bill to revise the mint laws. Mr. Williams tried to get his resolution for a joint Committee on Ocean Telegraphs considered, but Messrs. Conkling and Sumner objected. Mr. Schurz's resolution looking to amnesty was referred, but Mr. Morton stating that several Senators wished to discuss it, entered a motion to reconsider the reference. Pending discussion of a case involving the liabilities of the Government for individual losses in consequence of appropriation of private property during the war, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Voorhees, the Public Lands Committee were directed to report a bill exempting disabled pensioners from the requirements of the Homestead Law for a personal settlement. Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, offered a resolution declaring for a universal amnesty, which was rejected—yeas 14, nays 142—most of the Democrats voting against it because of an offensive implication in the preamble favoring the right of secession. Mr. Cox then asked unanimous consent to offer the same resolution without the preamble, but Mr. Jones objected. Bills were passed appropriating $30,000 for the collection of the Apache Indians of New Mexico and Arizona upon reservations, and authorizing soldiers of 1812 and of the Mexican war to enter on the alternate sections of land along the railroads which have received grants. The Pension bill, appropriating $30,000,000, was passed. Pending consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill, which appropriates $18,635,480, the House adjourned.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE SITUATION ON THE LOIRE—LATE ADVICES FROM PARIS—THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Germans have invested Langres with the intention of putting a stop to the mischief done in the neighborhood by the franc-tireurs.

The Baden Chamber has created a further credit for the prosecution of the war.

The Lille *Echo* ascribes the active movements of the Prussians in the north of France as an attempt to arrest the designs of and capture the French General Faidherbe.

The King of Bavaria announces the concurrence of all the German Princes and Hanse towns in bestowing upon King William the Imperial crown as Frederick William I.

The Observer says Earl Granville's dispatch to Bismarck expresses the hope that Prussia will abstain from the enforcement of her theories, and will frame an amicable arrangement.

The Ministers have gone home for the holidays.

The Cardiff abduction case has been dismissed.

The Londonderry boys having demanded and been refused admission to the walls of the city, had a slight collision with the Catholics in the rear of their procession.

The French confronting the Duke of Mecklenburg held their ground with splendid gallantry.

The University of Gottingen sarcastically rebukes Dublin University for asking joint intervention to save the literary treasures in Paris. The communication refers unpleasantly to the siege of Delhi and other tokens of British civilization.

A special dispatch to the London Guardian from Berlin says a conference of representatives of neutral Powers has been held at the Foreign Office here, at which the following basis for peace was agreed to:

Acquiescence in the the annexation of Luxembourg to Prussia; the recognition of the Germam Empire, payment by France of an indemnity of 1,200,000,000 francs; the razing of two fortresses on the German frontier, and the session of a portion of Alsace.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—It is said Mazzini is the adviser of Minister Gambetta.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—(Special to the New York Telegram.)—A dispatch from Versailles, dated the 18th, says that the German programme at present requires the unconditional surrender of Paris, and unqualified submission of the French nation through its representatives to German dictation. In the event of continued resistance on the part of Paris the German plans incline to an attack upon th easterdly outworks, or a bombardment with shell directed to the interior

Another sortie is momentarily expected in the direction of Vincennes, where the French troops are being massed.

A dispatch to the London Times from Berlin, dated the 18th, says the Prussian circulars recently issued from the State Department here reserve the right of exacting indemnity from Luxembourg for an infringement of neutrality.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—[Special to the N. Y. World.] Taidiu sends a dispatch from the headquarters of General Faidherbe, via Ham, the 17th, which states that the Prussians had sent a division from Soissons toward Ham, while all their forces at Amiens and Beauvais are moving in the same direction, intending to fall upon Faidherbe and crush him. Faidherbe's force is 50,000 men.

Reititnge, secretary of Jules Favre, has escaped from Paris, and started on a diplomatic mission to Vienna, St. Petersburg and London. Friday last he dined with Earl Granville and Gladstone. His mission to England will be successful.

A Protestant meeting will be held in London, soon, to denounce Gladstone's recent declarations concerning the Pope.

A republican demonstration was held to-night in Trafalgar square, which bitterly attacked the government and appealed to Ireland to rise in behalf of France.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 19.

Some journals here have asserted that there have been troubles in Paris, that Gustave Flourens has been imprisoned and Blanqui shot. The government pays no attention to these reports. Semi-official advices from Paris state that the city was quiet, and animated with one sentiment—that of common defence.

Reports from the forces in the east and north of France are good. There has been some excitement here owing to the promulgation of false news over the forged signature of Gambetta, the purpose being apparently to cause a reaction by the dissemination of news unfavorable to the French arms. Dispatches of this sort, purporting to come from Havre, appeared simultaneously in all parts of the country. It was soon demonstrated, however, that it was a Prussian device.

It is a noticeable fact that the opposition journals are more bitterly violent toward the Prussians than ever.

A great meeting was held here yesterday, which was addressed by Cremeaux and others. The sentiment that the French would defend the country to the last received a most enthusiastic endorsement.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 19.—The government here announces that the Prussians have as yet made no attack on Havre. There had been skirmishes at some distance from the city, but the enemy discontinued his advance in that direction. The Prussians, 21,000 strong, attacked Nints yesterday with eleven batteries, and after a combat of five hours, in which they sustained heavy losses, occupied the place. It is expected the battle will be resumed to-day.

The Prussians attacked General Chauzy yesterday, but not in force, and were easily repulsed. The operations were mere skirmishes. The enemy falls back as Bourbaki advances. French troops have reoccupied Vierzon.

Official advices to December 17 have been received from Paris. The city was calm and the people confident. The supply of food will last a long time, and the army and people were eager for a battle.

Dispatches from Gambetta had been received in Paris, dated December 5 to 12, giving full details of the recent military events.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 18.—The tenth Prussian corps on occupying Vendome on Friday captured six guns and one mitrailleuse. Next day Von der Tann took Epinzay with 230 prisoners. A German detachment from Chartres defeated six battalions at Brou. The loss of the latter was 1000 and that of the Germans 36 killed and wounded.

A MYTHICAL FIRM.

Business Without Capital or Goods—Banks Grossly Swindled.

The New Orleans *Republican* of the 13th inst. has the following:—

About a month ago two genteel appearing strangers applied to Mr. Friedlander, of Carondelet street, stating that they wished to rent one of his vacant stores on Delta street, as they intended commencing a wholesale business in liquor and cotton. The building was leased to them for a year, they paying the first month's rent in advance and giving notes for the other months. They gave the firm's name as Clayton, Williams & Co.

Having completed this, they purchased freely of furniture from Mitchell, Craig & Co.; and stationery from Ellis, Durell, and Stetson & Armstrong, which bills are mostly still unpaid.

This mythical firm forged checks for various amounts, which they deposited in the following named banks:—Canal, Citizens', Louisiana State, Germania, Hibernia, America, and Merchants'. The names forged were such as these rascals had obtained possession of in small transactions. Accounts were opened in the institutions mentioned, and the bogus checks, aggregating seventy thousand dollars, deposited, the largest part last Saturday. Fraudulent checks summing up about twenty thousand dollars were deposited in the Louisiana State Bank, on which were drawn something like five thousand dollars.

An application for a further sum of ten thousand dollars, later in the day, was refused, as the cashier wisely wished to have the checks certified. Mr. Dupuy, the cashier, immediately sent his courier with the $4068 check of Comagere & Lambert to the Germania Bank, on which it was drawn. It was pronounced genuine. Nevertheless, Mr. Dupuy felt uneasy and decided to apply to Mr. Comagere in person. For this purpose he went to his residence, and not finding him there, he applied to his place of business. As soon as shown the check Mr. Comagere pronounced it a forgery. In the meantime, the $20,000 in checks deposited with the Louisiana State Bank had all been certified. This bank, therefore claims that it is not a loser.

On the Merchants' Bank some $10,000 in checks were drawn, but no application for payment was made on Saturday. One check, however, was presented in the private office of the President, Mr. E H. Reynes, on Sunday, and at once perceived to be a forgery. This put the Merchants' Bank on their guard, and all payments were therefore declined. These checks all purport to be drawn by bank directors, and were in consequence more readily passed.

All the banks mentioned suffer some losses, but as the managers are inclined naturally to be somewhat reticent, the exact figures will not transpire at present.

The "store" was searched, and, of course, little was found except stationery and furniture. Three forged checks, each for $5075 84, dated December 19, signed John G. Ryan, were found. This signature is so perfect that Mr. Ryan himself might be deceived.

These men came here unknown to any of the houses they dealt with, and as their success depended altogether on the fineness of the forgeries, no one can be blamed or called verdant in the affair. Now, when all is developed, wise ones can see where the sharpers might have been caught. Nearly all the checks bear the same date, and there are other similarities.

The greatest sufferers are the Canal, America, Citizens', and Hibernia Banks, and their losses amount to about thirty thousand dollars.

THE PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

Trial by Jury in California—A Juryman's Arguments.

From the Alta California.

It will be recollected that the jury in the O'Connor murder case were sent out to deliberate on their verdict about 1 o'clock last Saturday afternoon. They were brought into court several times, but stated that they were unable to agree, and were always sent out again. At 1:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon the jury were brought into court. All looked weary and exhausted.

William Hosford, one of the jurors, addressed the court substantially as follows:—

I was told last night that if I did not decide so and so, by another juryman, it would be worse for me. This morning, while lying in bed, this man (pointing to Mr. Howard) stood over me, and threatened if I did not decide with him he would shoot me or cut me to pieces. Under those circumstances, if I should render a verdict in accordance with the desire of this gentleman, it would be very wrong for me to do so; and I don't desire to sleep there again, because I don't think the man is sane, from the way he has acted.

H. C. Howard—I deny the charges; there is no truth in them.

Judge McKinstry—I don't care about hearing the merits of the matter. If there is any juror who has any weapons on his person let him surrender them at once to the Sheriff.

Mr. Howard then took from his vest a bowie knife, and from his back pocket a Derringer, which he handed to the Sheriff.

Judge McKinstry—It shocks the sense of decency that a juror should go into the jury room with weapons.

Mr. Howard—I deny the charges. I have carried arms since the law was repealed.

William Hosford—Furthermore, he stood over my bed this morning with a penknife, and did the same thing. Rather than go there and sleep another night in his company, I will agree with them upon a verdict and do it under protest; and I will do it against my conscience.

H. C. Howard—It is not so.

Juror—I desire to represent to your Honor that an agreement is impossible We have stood eleven to one since last Sunday.

Judge McKinstry—This defendant will have to be re-tried, and I do not desire to comment on the case. I did not suppose there was anything in the case to prevent you from finding a verdict. The law supposes that when you go out to deliberate you will agree. It is strange that a juror should go in the jury-room armed. What is this country coming to if such things are carried on? Soon after the jury went out I was told in a quasi way that there was a man on the jury that would hang it. Gentlemen, you are discharged.

THE BANK ROBBERY IN MAINE.

Particulars of the North Berwick National Bank Robbery—Doors Broken Open with Wedges.

A Portsmouth correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes:—

The North Berwick Bank was robbed on Thursday night of fully $8000. The outer and inner door of the safe were both broken open with iron and steel wedges, which were left behind, and are just like those left near the South Berwick Bank last year. No gunpowder appears to have been used, although a fine fuse was found laid from the doors of the bank to the safe. The windows of the banking room were curtained by the robbers with black cambric, both on this occasions, and when a former unsuccessful attempt was made. No clue had been obtained of the robbers up to sunset.

A stolen team, the horse belonging to the firm of Samuel Buffum & Co., the buggy to William Tibbets, and the harness to some unknown person, is supposed by the tracks to have gone southward towards Dover. Four men were seen standing near the bank soon after 10 o'clock, and when a little dog barked at them they moved off. Mr. William Hill, well known as Friend Hill, is the heaviest owner in the bank, he holding nearly one-half the stock of $50,000. The bank will only suffer the loss of a dividend. Mr. J. H. Snow loses almost $1000 in coupon bonds. All the papers in the vault were turned over and left in heaps; but nothing was torn or mutilated. A thousand dollar Government bond was not found by the burglars, who were evidently experienced cracksmen and well acquainted with the premises. A previous attempt had been made to enter the vault in the same manner, and another to cut down through the trap from the chamber overhead. The doors of the building were forced open with wedges. It would seem the robbers were Germans, and from New York, as copies of German and other New York papers of September 23 were left behind them; also, an empty whisky flask with a New York mark. The bank has been for two or three years deciding to get a new burglar-proof safe. No watch was kept, and the robbery was unknown until Mr. Parker, the cashier, entered the bank next morning. It is thought that the robbers are the same persons that failed in two attempts to rob the South Berwick Bank last year, and did succeed in stealing $190 from a store in this city last summer. The horse stolen was a famous roadster, the best in the town, the people of which are naturally greatly excited over the event.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7:20	MOON SETS	4:54
SUN SETS	4:35	HIGH WATER	11:48

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATEAM, J. PRICE WETHERILL, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Guiding Star	Southam'tn.	New York	Nov. 20
Merrimack	Rio Janeiro	New York	Nov. 25
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Batavia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 5
C. of Cork	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Dec. 3
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Dec. 7
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 8
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Rhein	Bremen	New York	Dec. 10
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 10
C. of Manch'r	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Lafayette	Havre	New York	Dec. 10

FOR EUROPE.

Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 21
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Batavia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Ottawa	Baltimore	Liverpool	Dec. 23
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Dec. 24
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 24
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Dec. 27
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Tyrian	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 28
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 31
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 31
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 4
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 7

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Missouri	New York	Havana	Dec. 22
Arizona	New York	Hong Kong	Dec. 22
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Dec. 24
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Dec. 24
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Dec. 28
Cuba	Baltimore	N. Orls. via K. W.	Dec. 31
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Jan. 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Mary E. Staples, Godfrey, Boston, Souder & Adams.

Schr J. S. Watson, Houck, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr M. S. Lewis, Lewis, do. do.

Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, Gloucester, do.

Barge W. J. McNaughton, McIlvain, N. York, do.

Barge John Keenan, Wells, do. do.

Barge Sweet, Briggs, do. do.

Barge R. RR. No. 21, Auchy, do. do.

Barge Dakotah, Rice, do. do.

Barge Continental, Cain, do. do.

Barge Summit, Dalton, do. do.

Barge Sarah Elizabeth, Lamb, do. do.

Barge Orange, Fowler, do. do.

Barge Zouave, Kellar, do. do.

Barge Ann Byrnes, Byrnes, do. do.

Barge Twilight, Waters, do. do.

☞ Brigs George E. Prescott, for Norwich Conn.; Julia E. Arey, for Boston; and schr T. J. Trafton for do., were cleared on Saturday by L. Audenried & Co.—not as before reported.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, 45 hours fm Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Off Fourteen-feet Bank, saw a ship, name unknown, and bark Zulma, from Leghorn. Capt. N. also reports that the second block buoy north of the Pea Patch is gone.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig Wm. Parks, Lampher, from Bangor, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, from Boston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Schr James Magee, Lynch, from Derby, Conn.

Schr W. Wallace, Scull, from Somerset.

Schr S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman, from Boston.

Schr Sarah Wood, Hackman, do.

Schr Rebecca W. Huddell, Maloy, from Norwich.

Schr Casper Heft, Shoe, from City Point.

Schr R. Bradley, Mulligan, from Hartford.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Dec. 19—A. M.—The Turley reports went to sea Saturday P. M. bark Sam Sheppard.

The Cope reports passed in at 3 P. M. Saturday, bark Zulma, from Leghorn.

Went to sea last evening in tow, ship Wyoming.

Arrived yesterday, U. S. cutter Miami. The Miami will be stationed here this winter for Government service; she will also be prepared to render assistance and afford supplies to vessels in distress.

Passed in at 7 A. M. steamer Mystic; at 8 A. M. Boston boat; 9 A. M. fore-and-aft steamer from the southward.

In harbor, brig George Harris, for Philadelphia, one schr, and steamer America.

P. M.—Brig George Harris left for Philadelphia this A. M. The America, Miama, and one schr remain in the harbor.

Wind S. S. W. Thermometer, 48.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool, at Portland yesterday.

Br. steamers China and Denmark, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown 18th inst.

Steamer City of Merida, Deaken, for Vera Cruz and Sisal, via Havana, cl'd at New York yesterday.

Steamer Erie, Sears, from New York for Havre, sailed from Cowes 15th inst.

Steamer City of Mexico, Timmermann, from New York, sailed from Havana 7th inst. for Sisal and Vera Cruz.

Steamer De Soto, Morton, from New York, at New Orleans 18th inst.

Steamer Cuba, Dukehart, from Baltimore, Key West, and Havana, at New Orleans 14th inst.

Steamer Liberty, Reed, for Havana and New Orleans, via Key West, cleared at Baltimore 17th inst.

Steamer Merrimack, Weir, from New York, etc., was going into Bahia 29th ult.

Steamer Juniata, Hoxie, hence for Havana and New Orleans, was passed 17th inst. 60 miles north of Hatteras.

Steamer Empire, Holmes, hence, at Richmond 17th inst.

Steamer United, hence, at Norfolk 16th inst.

Bark Alpine, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Brig E. C. Redman, Redman, at Cockburn Harbor 21st ult. from Trinidad, and cleared 24th for Philadelphia.

Schr Goddess, Kelley, hence, at Providence 17th inst. for Pawtucket.

Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, cleared at New York yesterday for Galveston.

Schrs Margaret Reinhart, Hand, and Sidney C. Tyler, Barrett, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 16th inst.

Schr S. C. Hart, Kelley, hence, at New Bedford 16th inst.

Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 17th inst.

Schr Minnie Reppher, Weeks, from Nevassa, at Baltimore 17th inst.

Schr A. E. Moore, Johnson, cleared at Baltimore 17th inst. for Seaford, Del.

Schr Richard Vaux, Whittaker, cleared at Baltimore 17th inst. for Portland.

Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, 8 days from Jacksonville, at New York 17th inst.

Schr Seventy-six, Teel, hence, at Edgartown 14th inst. for Boston.

Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, hence for Newport, at New York 17th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Ship Tonawanda, Turley, hence, cleared at Mobile 13th inst. for Liverpool, with 3960 bales cotton, weighing 2,019,480 pounds, valued at $304,012 29.

Ship Mount Blanc, Herbert, cl'd at New Orleans 14th inst. for Bremen, with 4060 bales cotton, etc.

Br. ship Nile, Aylward, cleared at Mobile 23th inst. for Liverpool, with 3746 bales cotton, weighing 1,893,678 pounds, valued at $280 219 80.

Br. ship Ivanhoe, Thearle, cleared at New Orleans 14th inst. for Liverpool, with 3333 bales cotton, 355 bbls. flour, etc.

U. S. steamer Nipsic, Lieut.-Commander Byron Wilson, arrived at Norfolk yesterday. The Nipsic is attached to the Darien surveying expedition, and will sail to-day for Key West.

Br. steamer Ottawa, Archer, from Liverpool, which went ashore during a fog on the night of the 12th inst., off Thomas' Point, was got off on Saturday about noon, and steamed up to the European pier, Locust Point, Baltimore. The Ottawa has not suffered any damage, and will sail from Baltimore for Liverpool on the 23d inst. But for the prevalence of strong northwest winds and the unprecedented low tide the steamer would have been subjected to but little detention by getting aground.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

No. 1204 CHESNUT Street,

Invite examination of their EXTRA FINE STOCK of

Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons.
Citron, Orange Peel, Lemon Peel.
Currants, Lady Apples.
Glace Apricots, Cherries,
Glace Figs, Pears.
Bellefleur Apples, Sweet Cider.
Prunes, English Walnuts. [11 10 thstu2mrp
Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, etc. etc. etc.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Choice White Almeria Grapes,

In one-eighth kegs—own importation.

CHOICE QUALITY OF LADY APPLES,

PRIME HAVANA ORANGES, NEW ALMONDS RAISINS, WALNUTS, FIGS, PECAN NUTS, Etc. Etc.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.

CHRISTMAS GROCERIES. Full assortment of every variety of RAISINS, CITRON, CURRANTS, ORANGES, GRAPES, NUTS, PRESERVES, CANNED GOODS, WINES, CORDIALS, CHAMPAGNES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CHEESE, CIGARS, ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 41

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

RARE CHANCE,

STORE No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

Elegant fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, Large Mirrors, etc.

Immediate possession. 12 15 tf

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

For circulars apply to

9 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Change the Place of Holding the Election in the Third Division of the Third Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the place of voting in the Third division of the Third ward be changed from seven hundred and eighty-three (783) to seven hundred and seventy-five (775) South Third street, the former place being no longer available for election purposes.

LOUIS WAGNER
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this nineteenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Construction of Certain Sewers.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized to construct the following sewers, of the diameter of three feet in the clear inside, viz.:—On the line of Clearfield street, from Cedar street to the Aramingo canal; on Dickinson street, from Sixth to Seventh street; on Locust street, from the west line of Fourth street to Fifth street, and on Seneca street, from Forty-fourth street to Mica street; thence on Mica street to Oregon street, and on Oregon street to the natural water course. Said sewers to be built of brick, circular in shape, and in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Section 2. The Chief Commissioner of Highways shall advertise according to law, announcing that bids will be received for the sewers above designated, and he shall allot them to the lowest bidders, and it shall be a condition of said contract that the contractor shall accept the sums assessed upon and charged to the properties lying on the lines of said sewers in manner and form authorized by ordinance entitled "An ordinance regulating the assessment upon property for the construction of branch culverts or drains," approved May 12, 1866, and supplement thereto, approved February 16, 1869; any excess over and above said assessment to be charged to item (for branch sewers) of annual appropriations made to the Department of Highways for the year 1870.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to Pay the Interest on the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia, falling due on the 1st day of January, 1871.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one million four hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the interest on the funded debt of the city of Philadelphia falling due on the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, provided that the interest on all loans created prior to the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1862, be paid in coin. Warrants for the payment of said interest shall be drawn as follows:—The City Treasurer shall present to the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia a list of the loan holders to be paid as aforesaid, the amount of the principal of the debt owned by them respectively; the rate and amount of interest accrued; the amount of State tax to be deducted and retained; and the net sum due for interest, and at the foot of each list the Mayor shall add the following warrant:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, ——, 1871.

To the City Treasurer:—

Pay to the persons and corporations above named the amounts respectively due to them, as above set forth, for the interest on city debt due.

Mayor of Philadelphia.

The said list shall be presented to the City Controller to be countersigned by him.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Make Certain Transfers in the Appropriation of the Department for Supplying the City with Water.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to make the following transfers in the appropriation of the Department for Supplying the City with Water, approved January 5 and July 13, 1870, as follows:—

From item 39 (for repairs at Delaware Works) the sum of sixteen hundred ($1600) dollars, to the following items:—

To item 38 (for repairs at Fairmount Works), the sum of seven hundred and fifty ($750) dollars.

To item 40 (for repairs at Schuylkill Works), the sum of four hundred and fifty ($450) dollars.

To item 42 (for repairs at Germantown Works), the sum of four hundred ($400) dollars.

From item 48 (for labor, laying pipes, setting and fitting fire-plugs, stop-cocks, etc.), the sum of sixty-five hundred ($6500), to the following items:—

To item 23 (for books, stationery, advertising, printing, and posting), the sum of three hundred ($300) dollars.

To item 25 (for coal and wood, Fairmount Works), the sum of two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

To item 32 (for tallow, oil, and gas, Delaware Works), the sum of three hundred ($300) dollars.

To item 33 (for tallow, oil, and gas, Schuylkill Works), the sum of eight hundred and fifty ($850) dollars.

To item 35 (for tallow, oil, and small stores, Germantown Works), the sum of one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

To item 37 (for small stores, tools, red and white lead, gum, hemp, emery, etc. etc.), the sum of three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

To item 45 (for keeping pipes, plugs, stops, and fixtures in good order) the sum of twenty-five hundred ($2500) dollars.

To item 46 (for keeping building, grounds, and reservoir in good order), the sum of eighteen hundred ($1800) dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventeenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

HORSE COVERS, BUFFALO ROBES, Fancy Robes, Lap Rugs, Fur Gloves and Collars. Large stock of all grade goods at lowest price. MOYER'S Harness, Saddlery and Trunk Store, N. 720 MARKET Street, 12 17 1 P

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE UNVEILING OF ROTHERMEL'S GREAT PICTURE OF THE "BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG," Painted by order of the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, December 20, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

PROGRAMME.

Music by Hassler's Grand Military Band and Drum Corps.
Overture—American Quadrille.....Julien
UNVEILING OF THE PICTURE.
Marche aux Flambeaux.....Meyerbeer
ADDRESS.
Polonaise.....Kuhner
ADDRESS.
Battle Overture.....Lindpaintner
ADDRESS.
Russian Hymn.....Swoft

Visitors are recommended to bring Opera-Glasses for the better examination of the Picture.

Tickets are now for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street,

SCALE OF PRICES.

Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, with reserved seats, $1 00; *without* reserved seats, 75 cents; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery and Amphitheatre, 25 cents. 12 15thstu3t

P. S.—Gentlemen holding guest tickets will please assemble in the Foyer of the Academy at 7:30 on Tuesday evening, in order that seats may signed them.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock. THIRD WEEK. LAST NIGHTS. MONDAY AND DURING THE WEEK, the last six representations of McCloskey's Drama, ACROSS THE CONTINENT. OLIVER DOUD BYRON AS JOE FERRIS, THE "FERRET. Friday, last Benefit of OLIVER DOUD BYRON. MONDAY (Christmas), OURS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7¾. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 20, LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF EDWI

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1870.

THE SPECIAL LEVY FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

It is reported that the Law Committee of Select Council, at a meeting held yesterday, decided to report back with a negative recommendation the bill which had previously passed Common Council, authorizing a special tax of six cents per $100 for the purpose of erecting new public buildings. The pretext for this action is that the Legislature has not authorized a special levy for the contemplated purpose; and as it is now too late to incorporate the proposed tax in the present levy, the opponents of the Penn Square site hope to thwart temporarily, if not permanently, the solemn decision rendered by the citizens of Philadelphia at the polls in October. To insure prompt action, Councils must either set at naught the new quibble, or contract a public building loan, or have a special act passed by the Legislature authorizing the proposed special tax. The most obvious course is to disregard the negative recommendation of the Committee of Select Council, and pass the law at once without being diverted from a plain duty by hair-splitting distinctions between tweedledum and tweedle-dee. The people have decided the public building question, and it does not become their official servants to tamper or trifle with the clear expression of their will. No trait of the American character is so well defined as readiness to obey a great popular verdict, and Select Council cannot do a more unpopular and unjust thing than to hearken now to the insidious promptings of the leaders of the public building party which was defeated at the last election.

THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

A disgraceful scene occurred yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, which will confirm the impression now existing in the public mind that the management of the affairs of the Almshouse is not what it should be. Mr. Edward T. Parker, who has distinguished himself by vigorously protesting against certain abuses and by demanding necessary reforms, as usual found it almost impossible to obtain a hearing, and he was on this, as on former occasions, made the object of foul and abusive remarks instead of receiving the support of his colleagues in his efforts to correct the evils that exist in the management of the Almshouse. The charges which Mr. Parker brings against the officers of the Almshouse and against its general management are specific, and as no refutation of them has yet been offered, we have a right to believe that they are true. The city of Philadelphia cannot afford to be disgraced by the performances of another "Board of Buzzards," and it is evident that the affairs of the Almshouse need a thorough investigation, such as from general appearances they are not likely to receive from the present Board of Guardians. Leaving out of the question all considerations of decency and good morals, the fact that a very large sum of money is paid yearly by the citizens of Philadelphia for the support of the Almshouse is a sufficient reason for the public to demand that the administration of its affairs shall be above suspicion. This it is certain is not the case at present, and if Mr. Parker cannot obtain a hearing from the Board of Guardians, and if he finds himself opposed at every point, he should demand an investigation outside of the board by bringing the subject to the attention of the Grand Jury in such a manner that the latter body will have no excuse whatever for slighting it. At present, the visits of the Grand Juries to the Almshouse and other public institutions amount to little, and the presentments are frequently nothing more than eulogies when eulogies are apparently but little deserved. When there has been so much complaint as there has been lately in regard to the management of the Almshouse, it is clearly the duty of the Grand Jury to take cognizance of this matter and to institute a thorough investigation that will develop the real facts.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

A plausible Southern War-Claim bill was under consideration in the Senate yesterday, damages being demanded for the destruction of the property of a Union man in Kentucky by the cannon of the Union army during a fight with the Rebels. It seems to have been well understood on both sides that this was the strongest case that could be selected from a list amounting in the aggregate to thousands of millions of dollars, and that if this claim was endorsed by Congress many others of less merit would quickly follow in its train. It is thus put forth as a feeler, to see how much imposition patient Northern tax-payers will stand. If they acquiesce quietly in exactions which possess a semblance of justice, until the principle of paying Southern war claims is fairly established, they will be compelled to enrich tens of thousands of adventurous cormorants and their Congressional allies. The art of filching money from the people under high-sounding pretexts has been brought to the highest state of perfection by the Washington lobbyists, and if they can get the Southern claims business fairly started, they will doom the industrious citizens of America to slavery but one degree less galling than that which was abolished by the war.

Jones, an unreconstructed Democratic Kentuckian, startled some of his Northern political associates in Congress yesterday by insisting that they should endorse the right of secession. He coupled with an amnesty resolution (which they were willing to favor) a declaration setting forth that the "Government of the United States was established as a confederacy of coequal States; that the question of the right of secession was from the beginning debatable;" and "that certain States had seceded and set up a government of their own, in accordance with honest convictions as to their reserved rights;" and he thus laid down an out-and-out Rebellion platform. A few of the Northern Democrats, warned by past experience, refused to put their necks in the Rebel halter made by the consistent Jones, but thirteen of his faithful brethren were true to their creed, and with their assistance he put on record the fact that the principles for which Lee fought, Davis plotted, and Wirz starved Union prisoners are still cherished by ardent sons of the sunny South.

Our census has undergone still another manipulation at Washington, and the aggregate population of Philadelphia is now reported officially at 674,022, or 296 in excess of Marshal Gregory's last figures, and 3022 greater than the last previous report from the Census Bureau. The latest figures show an increase since 1860 of 108,493, or 19·18 per cent.

NOTICES.

Note the Fact!

ALL
Clothing Buyers,
Bennett & Co.,
Tower Hall,
No. 518 Market street,
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets,
Sell Every Article
UNDER
A
Full Guarantee
That it
Cannot be Bought
Lower
Anywhere Else.
Will Take Back Goods,
And
Refund the Money,
If
Dissatisfied.

Bronchitis.—The usual symptoms of this disease are cough, soreness of the lungs or throat, Hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, a spitting of phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin lining the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels which run through every part of the lungs. Jayne's Expectorant immediately suppresses the cough, pain, inflammation, fever, and difficulty of breathing, produces a free and easy expectoration, and effects a speedy cure. Sold by all druggists.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

We desire to call the attention of the public to our

Fine Fruits, Nuts, and Delicacies

Of every description, and to the fact that we are selling our goods as low as possible.
Call and see for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Office, 720
Willcox & Gibbs
Chestnut
Silent
Street,
SEWING MACHINES
Philadelphia.

"I give my hearty preference to the Willcox & Gibbs Silent Sewing Machine."
FANNY FERN.

"The weight of reliable evidence being overwhelming for that of the Willcox & Gibbs Silent Sewing Machine, I decided upon it, procured it, *and am more than satisfied.*"
GRACE GREENWOOD.

"I have the Wheeler & Wilson, the Grover & Baker, and the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines in my family. I use the Willcox & Gibbs most frequently, thinking it far superior to either of the others."
MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"My wife would not accept a Sewing Machine of any other patent *as a gift*, if she must receive it on condition of giving up the Willcox & Gibbs."
REV. OLIVER CRANE,
Carbondale, Pa.

"The Willcox & Gibbs is the *only* Sewing Machine whose working is so sure and simple that I could venture to introduce it into Syria."
REV. A. T. PRATT,
Missionary American Board.

"We have used various Sewing Machines within our family, but it is the *unanimous* opinion of the household, that the Willcox & Gibbs is the best of them all."
REV. J. S. HOLME,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

"For simplicity and mechanical accuracy of construction, I have seen no Sewing Machine equal to the Willcox & Gibbs."
ENOCH LEWIS,
Of the Pennsylvania Central R. R.

A correspondence on the subject of Sewing Machines is respectfully solicited.

D. S. EWING,
720 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Useful Presents for the Holidays.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Invites an examination of his large stock of SILKS and DRESS GOODS in every variety and design.
POINTE, LACES, SETS,
POINTE APPLIQUE, " COLLARS,
VALENCIENNES, " HDKFS.
THREAD, "
Hdkfs., Linen, Hem-stitch, Embroidered, and Silk,
Roman Sashes and Ties, Fancy Silk Scarfs and Ties.
India Scarfs.
GLOVES—Kid, Beaver, Cloth and Fancy.

VELVETS.

Ladies' Cloakings, Plushes, Velveteens.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESITNGS, ETC.
The entire stock is offered at prices to insure
9 24 stuth4p3m RAPID SALES.

ESTABLISHED 1805

Holiday Groceries.

Crippen & Maddock,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,

Now offer to the citizens of Philadelphia and surroundings one of the largest and best assortments of

FINE GROCERIES

Ever offered in Philadelphia,
EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.

White Almeria Grapes

In fine order,
Only 31 Cents Per Pound,
And in kegs at wholesale price.

The Finest Assortment of Raisins

For Table and for Cooking.
FINEST DOUBLE CROWN RAISINS, in quarter boxes, only
$2·00.
FINEST SINGLE CROWN RAISINS, in quarter boxes, only
$1·90.
NEW CURRANTS, CITRON, LEMON AND ORANGE PEEL.
FIGS IN LAYERS.
FINEST QUALITY OF FRESH NUTS,
As Grenoble Walnuts, Paper-Shell Almonds, Pecan Nuts, Cream Nuts, etc etc.

CHEESE OF FINEST QUALITY,

Such as Stilton, Cheddar, Roquefort, Neufchatel, Edam, Parmesan, Pineapple, Pat Brick, etc. etc.

Canned Goods

Of every description, fresh and in finest order.
POTTED AND PATE GAME, SARDINES, ANCHOVIES, ITALIAN SAUSAGE.
NEW CROP FRENCH PRUNES,
NECTARINES,
FRENCH PLUMS.
NEW CROP QUEEN OLIVES, very fine, by gallon or quart.
MARYLAND SUGAR-CURED HAMS, new and fine.

Black and Japan Teas,

In small boxes, at 30 per cent. reduction,
And a large assortment of every delicacy belonging to the trade on hand at the lowest price, and to families in packages unbroken at wholesale rates, delivered carefully and free of charge.

Crippen & Maddock,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
1t4p BELOW CHESNUT, Philadelphia.
Dealers in and Importers of Fine Groceries.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

EVERY VARIETY OF
Silk,
Alpaca, and
Gingham
UMBRELLAS,
WITH IVORY, PIMENTO, AND PARTRIDGE HANDLES,
FOR SALE BY
WM. A. DROWN & CO.,
No. 246 MARKET Street,
12 14 10t4p PHILADELPHIA.

1870 NOVELTIES 1871
FOR
CHRISTMAS.
PARIAN, BRONZE,
LAVA,
MAJOLICA, JASPER,
CRYSTAL.
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
TYNDALE, MITCHELL & CO.,
707 CHESNUT ST., 707
F 12 20 tuthfrp PHILADELPHIA.

Nolen's Medicinal Cod Liver Oil,

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, ETC.

The utmost reliance may be placed on its genuineness and superior quality.
Sold in bottles only, by all Druggists.
SHOEMAKER & NOLEN,
PROPRIETORS,
12 8 thstu1m No. 129 South FRONT Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

O! O! O! O! O! Overcoats!
Great Brown Hall.

The watchword of to-day, on the lips of every true man who feels the frosty air of the December morning,

"OVERCOATS"

OVERCOATS for Christmas.
OVERCOATS for New Year's.
OVERCOATS for the Holidays.
OVERCOATS for Cold Days and Nights.
OVERCOATS for Small Boys.
OVERCOATS for Growing Lads.
OVERCOATS for Great Men.
OVERCOATS for Everybody.
OVERCOATS Cheap! Cheap!

Coachmen's Coats; Fine Glengarrys; Stormproofs; Cape Coats; Chinchilla Coats, etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.

GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

IT IS EVEN SO!
HAVING TOO MANY
CHEVIOTS!
AND WISHING TO CLEAR THEM OFF, WE WILL SELL THEM
BELOW COST!
SUITS COSTING $15 WE OFFER AT $13.
" " $19 " $16.
" " $22 " $18.
EITHER READY-MADE OR MADE TO MEASURE.

These are all Sound Goods
AND THE
MOST SEASONABLE,
THE MOST SERVICEABLE,
AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE SUIT,
AND BY FAR
The Cheapest in the City.
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 8 thstu1m] PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Open this day a large invoice of
Pink Coral Jewelry
Of Newest Designs, just arrived from Naples.
They will also open on Monday next an invoice of
English Fancy Goods,
Including a fresh supply of
Ladies' Furnished Work Baskets.
Their stock of
PARIS AND VIENNA NOVELTIES
Superior to that of any previous season.
CHRISTMAS GOODS,
In Gold, Silver, Bronze, Crystal, Leather, Wood, Etc. Etc.,
AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.
11 22 1f4p

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
ARE THE
WINE MERCHANTS OF THE WORLD!

For $2·15 Per Dozen,

Younger's Scotch Ale,	Guinness' Lublin Stout,
Allsopp's English Ale,	Barclay & Perkins' Stout,
Bass' English Ale,	Hibbert's London Porter.

The BEST of everything in our line PURCHASED FOR CASH and selected by ourselves, and not received on commission from failing New York jobbers.

Chartreuse in Pints and Quarts.	Red and White Curacao.
"Dutch Anisette."	Absinthe.
Maraschino.	Kirsch Wasser.

Fine French Cordials, in Cut Glass Decanters.
Liqueur Benedictorum, for which we are the Sole Agents.

We take pleasure in assuring our friends that most of our foreign goods are imported by ourselves, thus saving to our customers the profit of two or three middlemen.

"SPECIALTIES,"

Henessey Brandy,	Van Beil's Whisky,
Pemartin Sherry,	Saudeman's Ports,
Scotch Whisky,	Exquisite Madeira,

Of the best vintages.

In selecting fine Wines we depend upon our judgment, and import such vintages and such brands as have stood the test of years.

OUR YELLOW SEAL SHERRY.
CHAMPAGNES
Of the most Celebrated Brands.
CIGARS IMPORTED BY H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
And sold at lower prices than most houses purchase at.

We hardly think it necessary to assure our friends that Corner Groceries are not the depositories of the Fine Wines of the World.

Procure your Wines and Liquors from the Importers.
ANGOSTURA AND BOKER'S BITTERS.
APPLE BRANDY. PEACH BRANDY.

One of the firm at all times in the Store.
Our success unparalleled in the history of the trade in Philadelphia is our guarantee.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
The Wine Merchants,
12 19 6t No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTEEN DAYS.

DRESS GOODS

FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

DURING DECEMBER WE HAVE BEEN MAKING IMMENSE PURCHASES TO CLOSE OUT NEW YORK IMPORTERS. THESE GOODS ARE VERY HANDSOME AND DESIRABLE FABRICS, AND COST THE IMPORTERS FIFTY PER CENT MORE THAN WE ARE RETAILING THEM FOR. WE PROPOSE CLOSING THE WHOLE OUT BY THE FIRST OF JANUARY. THOSE DESIROUS OF OBTAINING RARE BARGAINS SHOULD EXAMINE OUR STOCK AT ONCE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
1412 AND 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Romeo and Juliet" at the Chesnut.

Romeo and Juliet is not merely an impassioned love poem, but it is one of the most perfectly constructed plays in the whole theatre of Shakespeare. The action progresses without a jar or break to its legitimate climax, and simply as a piece of stage effect the tragedy is a model of its kind. In the whole range of erotic literature there is nothing to surpass, in grace, tenderness, and beauty, the balcony scene in the second act and the chamber scene in the third act, and to see Mrs. Scott-Siddons act in these two scenes is to see such an approximation to the ideal "Juliet" as does not occur upon the stage often in a single lifetime. The merits of Mrs. Siddons' performance last night at the Chesnut met with cordial recognition, and in all the earlier scenes of the play she was so perfectly charming that a reference to her faults of style would almost seem to be hypercriticism. The balcony scene, especially, was acted in such a manner as to do full justice to the lovely poetry, and we can pay Mrs. Siddons no greater compliment than to say that in this and in all the purely sentimental passages her "Juliet" is a performance that no actress with whom we are acquainted, unless it be Madame Seebach, can approach. Mrs. Siddons, however, cannot adequately express tragic emotions, and consequently in some of the most impressive, if not the most beautiful, scenes we almost lose sight of "Juliet," and only behold a very pretty actress ranting terribly at times, and struggling energetically with a task too heavy for her. With all its faults, however, the "Juliet" of Mrs. Siddons is a performance to be seen and admired, and we sincerely hope she will repeat it for the benefit of those who were unable to attend last evening on account of the storm. It is not often that students of Shakespeare will be able to witness so near an approach to the ideal "Juliet." Mr. Charles Thorne gives a straightforward, spirited, and intelligent personation of "Romeo." If not up to the very highest mark of excellence it is very much above the average, and as a Shakespearian performance it is superior to Mr. Thorne's "Orlando" in *As You Like It*. Mr. Davenport is one of the few actors who can play the part of "Mercutio" as it ought to be played, and he fully realizes all the airy grace and high animal spirits of this gentlemanly fire-eater. Mrs. Sedley Brown, who made her first appearance last evening, represented the "Nurse" in excellent style, and most of the other characters were creditably sustained.

Mr. Booth as "Sir Edward Mortimer" and "Benedick."

The audience at the Walnut last evening had an opportunity to take the measure of Mr. Booth's talents with considerable exactness, for they saw him at his best and at his worst. Colman's play of *The Iron Chest* is a dramatization from Godwin's novel of "Caleb Williams," or rather it is the leading idea of the novel worked up afresh in a dramatic form. It is an admirable piece of its kind, and the character of "Sir Edward Mortimer" is one that affords a capable actor some great opportunities. Mr. Booth does not play this *role* as often as he does some others, but it is one of his very best, and he acted it last night in such a manner as to create a most profound impression upon the audience. The contrast between Mr. Booth's "Sir Edward Mortimer" and his "Benedick" in *Much Ado About Nothing* is almost ludicrous. As a work of art we are unable to see any merit whatever in the latter, and it is much the worst of Mr. Booth's attempts in the line of comedy. In fact, Mr. Booth has no comic talent whatever, and his "Don Cæsar de Bazan" and his "Petruchio" are only not failures because they are acted with a certain dash and spirit that may pass for humor, but of real humor there is not the faintest trace. We do not understand why Mr. Booth plays "Benedick," unless to show what he cannot do. If this is his object he certainly succeeds, for his "Benedick" is not Shakesperian or anything like it.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT *As You Like It* will be represented this evening with Mrs. Scott-Siddons as "Rosalind" and Mr. E. L. Davenport as "Jacques."

AT THE ARCH *Across the Continent* will be performed this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will appear this evening as "Shylock," in *The Merchant of Venice*, and as "Don Cæsar de Bazan."

AT THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE a combination of attractions will be presented this evening.

AT MRS. WARNER'S CIRCUS, Tenth and Callowhill streets, a fine equestrian performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an interesting programme of negro eccentricities will be presented this evening.

THE FIRST ANNUAL CONCERT of the Seguin Glee Club will be given this evening at Handel and Haydn Hall, Eighth and Spring Garden streets.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, a performance will be given in the lecture-room this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will execute a number of wonderful feats of magic at the Assembly Building this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the drama of *The Streets of New York* will be represented this evening.

THE FRENCH BAZAAR is now open at Concert Hall, and it should receive the attention of our charitable citizens.

THE GERMAN SANITARY FAIR will open this evening at Horticultural Hall and will continue until January 2.

CITY ITEMS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES, OCTOBER, 1870.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS
are the standard of excellence throughout the world. The first at the Paris Exposition. For sale in Philadelphia only at

GOULD & FISCHER'S
ELEGANT WAREROOMS,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

See their new and beautiful Resonant Cases, with Euphone Solo Stop. Prices, from $50 to $500.

Stock of 100 always on hand.

George Steck & Co.'s Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Also, Haines Brothers' Pianos.

GOULD & FISCHER.
J. E. GOULD.
WILLIAM G. FISCHER.

WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF and seen the great Kid Glove Emporium of A. & J. B. Bartholomew, No. 23 North Eighth street? Those that have not should go immediately, and those that are regular patrons should call early, as the stock is larger in their line of goods than any other in the city, and early in the day you have a better opportunity of getting suited, although these gentlemen make special efforts to have all their customers given all the attention circumstances will permit.

"Full value for your money" is the motto of this popular house.

Boys,
Boys,
Boys.

We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

YOU SHOULD not fail to call at the China and Glassware establishment of William Akers & Co., No. 823 Market street, when about to lay in a fresh supply for the table or bed-room. They have the prettiest assortment of china, glass and queensware in the city, and everybody should go there, as it is guaranteed to be a bazaar where the purchaser can save money.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "*Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime.*" Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diptheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

LIKE "QUAKER GUNS," artificial teeth are of little use, and easily detected. Take care of the real ones. All you need is fragrant SOZODONT. Use it daily, and your teeth will be the last of nature's gifts to fail you.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

AN OLD AND WELL-TRIED REMEDY.—Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup for children teething has stood the test of thirty years. Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable and perfectly safe in all cases. Relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, regulates the bowels, gives an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 6 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE CITY OF BOSTON has selected Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos for its Normal and Grammar Schools. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street. Prices moderate for cash and instalments, or rent. W. Redfield Phelps & Co., agents.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE" mends Headless Dolls and Broken Cradles.

DIED.

EVANS.—On the 18th instant, LYDIA M. EVANS, relic of the late Samuel Evans, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at her late residence, No. 718 North Ninth street, on Wednesday evening, 21st instant, at 8 o'clock. The interment will take place on the 22d instant, at West Vincent, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

LEHMAN.—On the 18th instant, ALBERT EUGENE LEHMAN, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., the members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Girard Brotherhood, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1441 Ridge avenue, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MARPLE.—Suddenly, on the 17th instant, ROSANNA C., wife of Abraham Marple, and daughter of Anthony and Mary Campbell, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Peel street, above Vanhorn, between Germantown road and Hancock street, on Thursday morning, at 8½ o'clock. Services and Interment at St. Michael's.

WALKER.—On the 17th instant, SARAH WALKER, relict of John R. Walker, in the 65th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 641 North Seventh street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. §§

WILLIAMSON.—On the 19th instant, of typhoid fever, WALTER WILLIAMSON, M. D., aged 60 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 29 North Eleventh street, on Thursday, December 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. ***

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ GRAND GERMAN SANITARY FAIR
AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
DECEMBER 20 TO JANUARY 2, 1871.
INAUGURATION CEREMONIES,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1870.
GRAND OVERTURE.....Orchestra
DAS DEUSCHE VATERLAND,
YOUNG MAENNERCHOR
INTRODUCTORY.
Address by CHAS. VEZIN, Esq., Dr. FELLGER, Chairman Fair Committee; Dr. MORWITZ, Chairman of the German Patriotic Relief Association.
Hymn—Prayer During Battle,
YOUNG MAENNERCHOR
German Oration.....Dr. G. KELLNER
Song—Die Wacht am Rhein,
YOUNG MAENNERCHOR
ORATION BY
HON. DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of the City.
Hail Columbia.....Orchestra
Mr. OBERKIRSCH.....Leader of Orchestra
MM. HARTMANN.....Musical Conductor
Admission 25 cents. Season Tickets, $1. 1t

☞ THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVER-SEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Office No. 1318 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 22d, and reopened on MONDAY, the 2d day of January, 1871.
A dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 28th day of December next to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 22d of December, payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
W. B. MENDENHALL,
12 14 13t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
No. 322 North SIXTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1870.
The Return Judges of the First Senatorial District are hereby notified that by resolution they are directed to meet at
O'NEILL'S HALL, LOMBARD STREET,
East of Broad, on
THURSDAY, Dec. 22, 1870,
at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of performing the duties required by law.
12 19 3t JAMES W. POWELL, Clerk.

☞ OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 17, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share from the earnings of the road for the last six months, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 27th day of December, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 1011 South BROAD Street.
Transfer Books will close on the 20th instant, and be opened on the 28th.
D. BOYER BROWN,
12 17 stuth6t* Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
FLOYD H. WHITE,
12 19 tJ9 Assistant Secretary.

☞ A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA DRUG EXCHANGE will be held TO-MORROW (Wednesday) at 12 M., at the rooms of the association.
1t ROBERT SHOEMAKER, President.

☞ COPIES FROM PRINTING EXECUTED at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' can be taken on ALL the different varieties of copying papers. 1t

HOLIDAY GOODS.
THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have just added to their large assortment of
Staple White Goods
A great variety of handsome articles for
Christmas Presents,
And would invite their friends and customers to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.
MADE-UP LACE GOODS.
HANDKERCHIEFS AND TIDIES, New Designs.
LACE AND LINEN SETS.
CRAVATS, NECK TIES and BOWS.
HANDKERCHIEF and GLOVE BOXES.
ENGLISH and FRENCH EXTRACTS.
NOVELTIES IN FANS AND FANCY ARTICLES.
All goods to be sold at the lowest prices.
10 20 thstu2mrp

FOR SALE—No. 225 MARKET STREET.—FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE.
Apply to C. D. RITCHIE,
A. E. WIEGAND,
12 20 tuths4t* No. 568 WALNUT Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

1124 CHESNUT STREET. **1124**

HOLIDAY GOODS.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,

DIAMONDS, PEARLS,
AND
OTHER GEMS.
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.

WATCHES FOR LADIES,
WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN,
WATCHES FOR MISSES,
WATCHES FOR BOYS.
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.

BRACELETS,
NECKLETS,
Sets and Half Sets.
CHAINS, Etc.
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.

STERLING SILVER,
DINNER AND TEA SERVICES,
AND
FANCY PIECES
FOR
BRIDAL,
BIRTHDAY, AND
GENERAL PRESENTATION.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT.
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.

ENTIRELY
NEW STYLES
IN
ENGLISH CUT GLASS AND PLATE,
EPERGNE DESSERT SETS,
BERRY BOWLS, BUFFUITE BOXES,
TAZZAS, Etc.
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.

GORHAM PLATE,
OUR OWN TRIPLE PLATE,
DINNER SETS,
TEA SERVICES, Etc.
A complete outfit for the table.
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.

PARIS CLOCKS AND BRONZES,

English Fancy Goods,
Vienna Fancy Goods,
French Fancy Goods.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,
12 19 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

Gifts! Gifts!! Gifts!!! Gifts!!!!
No. 56 N. EIGHTH Street.

Latest Styles
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY.

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THE PRUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS.

Life in the Military Court—Kaiser Wilhelm, Bismarck, and Moltke—How the Illustrious Trio Pass Their Time at Versailles.

A German correspondent in the Prussian headquarters at Versailles sends the following interesting account of royal and high military life there to the *Gartenlaube*, from which we translate:—

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

The King lives in the Prefecture, in the Avenue de Paris, living in the same simple manner to which he has always been accustomed in Berlin, and yet showing an astonishing activity, notwithstanding he has reached his seventy-third year. He gets up at 7 o'clock every morning. His couch consists of a low camp bed with only one mattrass, which he always takes with him. He shaves himself and is waited upon only by his two valets de chamore, Engel and Krause, both old soldiers, who have seen military service, as shown by the decorations they wear. While the King is dressing, in which operation he is assisted by his two valets and a garderobier, he speak with no one. In the house he wears simply the usual military service suit; knowing no rest, and keeping on his soldierly dress, from head to foot, during the whole day, and late into the night. He wears the order of the Iron Cross, the Russian order of St. George, fourth class, both of which decorations he earned in the year 1813, at Bar-sur-Aube, and the order *pour le merite*, though not the grand cross, which latter he only affixes when he has to receive officers to whom he would show especial attentions.

King William enters his work room early, when a servant brings in a frugal breakfast, while the writing desk is heaped up with papers, letters, despatches, requiring the royal attention. In Berlin the King always takes his coffee alone; in Versailles only Privy Councillor Schneider, a well-known military author and historian, has entrance. Schneider makes his appearance every morning punctually at seven; and in the performance of his functions of reader and librarian to the King, reads over to the breakfasting monarch the telegrams that have arrived during the night, as well as reporting the tone of the European press, besides placing before his Majesty the latest literary productions, from which, as well as from important articles from the journals, he reads aloud.

After coffee the King opens the letters, reads the despatches, making notes at the sides as to their disposition, and places them properly in the various departments to which they belong: for instance, the civil cabinet, the military cabinet, the ministry of state, the ministry of war, the ministry of justice, the departments for aid and grace. The latter departments, very delicate ones by the way, are entrusted to Privy Councillor and Landwehr Major Bork, a gentleman who has served the King for many years. As in Berlin, King William can always spare a quarter of an hour from his more pressing business for this labor of love and mercy. After Privy Councillor Bork, the two court marshals, Puckler and Perponcher, are admitted in order to receive the commands for the day, in respect to driving out, riding, invitations, visits, audiences, the reception of deputations, etc. After this, the King usually receives his generals—Moltke, Roon, Boyen, Podbleiski, and Trenkow.

Punctually at nine the adjutant-major on duty for the day announces himself. Through this gentleman all commands must pass; he must accompany the King wherever he goes during the day, and has to keep the journal of the royal labors performed during the day. The King then receives the reports from the civil and the military cabinets, or that of Count von Bismarck, a task usually taking up in all about three hours for completion. In the meantime announcements are received, audiences granted, despatches received and the same referred to the proper officials; and the marching of the troops before the prefecture for the royal inspection constantly interrupts the usual daily routine. After the reports have been received from the various departments the monarch makes or receives princely visits, goes into the hospital, or looks at the curiosities and things of note in the town, being accompanied on these visits by a single adjutant. On excursions in the neighborhood, however, he is accompanied by the staff guard. This personal courage of the King, together with his knightly appearance, has had a remarkably good effect upon the people of Versailles, who greatly admire both.

The King lives very temperately. Between the receptions of the morning he usually partakes of cold viands, and at four goes to dinner, which is a very simple and almost citizen-like affair. Only one sort of wine is brought upon the table; champagne is never seen there except on the occasion of the birthday of a member of the royal family or a princely personage. Only once during the whole campaign was champagne brought upon the royal table, and that was upon the evening of the 1st of September, after the battle of Sedan. After about half an hour's conversation after dinner, the King withdraws to his own room, opens and reads the letters and despatches that have arrived, and receives persons demanding favors or grace. It is a noteworthy fact that the King never sleeps in the afternoon. From dinner till tea time the old monarch employs his time in finishing up the odd work of the day, the reading of the *Spener Zeitung* or important newspaper articles, as well as correspondence with his family, and the despatch of telegrams.

Tea time comes at 9, when in the society of invited persons a pleasant conversation flows freely. After this meal is finished illustrated books are looked through, important newspaper information read aloud, and events and personages of the day are freely discussed. The King does not smoke, as a rule, but in large companies of gentlemen does so. About 11 he withdraws to his room and works up to about one. All the guests invited to dinner and tea are chosen by the King himself. On days of battle the King rides out early and occupies a place previously agreed upon, a number of horses being held in readiness for him.

COUNT BISMARCK

is considerably younger than the King and Moltke, being fifty-five years of age. His life is simple and unpretentious. Exterior bodily enjoyments hardly exist for him at all. Thinking and working fill up nearly his whole life. In the field he lives almost more retired than in Berlin; the "hermit" of Barzin has changed into a "hermit" of Versailles. Count Bismarck lives in Versailles in an isolated villa in the Rue de Provence, pretty far distant from the other members of the royal headquarters. He generally gets up at about 9 o'clock in the morning, being accustomed to live in the French manner ever since he was ambassador in early life. For his breakfast he takes tea and two eggs, and on this he works uninterruptedly until 3 in the afternoon. When occasion demands it he rides at noon to the King, spending about half an hour with him. About 4 he takes a horseback ride in the suburbs of Versailles, usually accompanied by his cousin, Count Bismarck-Bohler, who is councillor of legation, and at the same time chief of his cabinet. At home Bismarck generally wears, when working, a simple brown sleeping-gown; for the reception of visitors, and outside the house, he dons the well-known yellow cuirassier uniform of his regiment. At half past 5 he takes dinner with his officials, including even his secretaries. The meal is very simply prepared by the minister's own cook. After the table is cleared the premier talks with his officials seated about the fire grate—the pleasant appearance of which seems to give him much satisfaction. He then returns to his room, and works uninterruptedly until one.

During the entire day the Count receives the reports of his officials, holds conferences with diplomatists, and receives visits from high civil and military personages. Despatches and letters are received at all hours of the day and night. Messengers, private, military, postal, and telegraphic, make their appearance at all hours. Bismarck smokes but little, but loves a warm room, since he is often troubled with rheumatism. His bed and bedroom furniture are very plain. In Versailles he works in a small back room which many a country pastor would spurn. It was only with great difficulty that a small reception saloon was arranged in the villa; previously he had to receive foreign diplomatists in his bedroom. Lacking an outer room the usher has to sit in the corridor. Thus small and simple is the apparatus in which history is coined in Versailles.

The officials surrounding the Count, and who occupy for the most part the same villa, live just as plainly as their chief. These are Privy Councillor of Legation Abeken, Privy Councillor of Legation Baron von Kendell, Councillors of Legation Counts Hatzfeld and Bucher, Councillor of Legation Bismarck-Bohlen, the chiffreurists St. Blancard and Wiehr, the secretaries Bolsing, Willisch, and Dr. Busch. The King's despatch writer, Tagliconi, and Dr. Stieber, the director of the army police, belong, in their official capacity, to the household of Count Bismarck.

COUNT HELMUTH VON MOLTKE,

general of infantry and chief of the general staff of the army, lives in No. 99 Rue Neuve, Versailles, in the house where the bureaus of the general staff are found. Moltke, too, lives in a very plain manner, and is active and busy from early morning until late at night. He rises between five and six every morning, and after coffee works from six to eight. Then comes the quartermaster-general of the army, Podbielski, with whom he continues until ten, when both are driven to the King's quarters. At eleven Moltke returns, takes his lunch, and then drives out to inspect the military operations in the neighborhood, accompanied by his two adjutants. After returning he disposes of the despatches and letters that have arrived, and at five dines with his entire staff of twenty officers. After table Moltke goes to work, except when he is commanded to tea with the King, and retires at eleven or, at latest, twelve.

Moltke is very plain and unpretentious, and bears unmurmuringly all the privations necessitated by the war. He has only one servant, named August Friebe. He is always to be found during his morning inspections of the outposts, or viewing the points chosen for the planting of the guns. During the campaign he has often been exposed to the enemy's bullets. He was in the palace of St. Cloud just before the fire broke out, and while the French were sending shells upon the building. He looked into the imperial sleeping apartment, and while the bombs crashed through roof and wall he stood musing for some time before the bed of Napoleon III., which was half crushed, and then said, calmly:—"He will not sleep *here* at least any more!"

During the fights Moltke can always be found in the front. He is very sparing in his words; he listens, but seldom speaks. But towards the soldiers and young officers, all of whom fairly venerate him, he is very friendly, and always addresses them when he sees them in the bivouac or meets them upon the march. "What sort of a night have you passed?" "Did you get wet in the night?" "How have you passed the night?" and similar questions are always ready at his tongue's end, and he frequently enters into conversation with the men. On the 2d of September, after the surrender of Napoleon, Moltke rode into Donchery past a troop of grenadiers, and hailed them with the words, "We've captured the Emperor; now we'll soon be going home again." A vast number of such anecdotes are circulating in Versailles of these three personages, proving that they are all favorites with the soldiers, as once Frederick the Great, Blucher, and Stein.

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The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale
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The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.

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And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
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FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE PRUSSIAN CAMP.

The Prussians always form their camp in the shape of a square, whatever may be the strength of the force obliged to bivouac. Their brigades, divisions, and army corps are distinguished by electric beacons, or ordinary lights covered with white or many-colored glasses, the object of which is, first, to mark the abode of the generals; secondly, to facilitate the communication of orders emanating from those in command. This mode of lighting might be introduced with advantage into the French army, for there have been many instances during the late campaign of orders from head-quarters never reaching the generals at all. The Prussian camps are guarded by sentries scattered on the wings and fronts, thirty or forty paces from each other, taking care to cross each other continually, so as to prevent any soldier or stranger from going out without orders, or entering without a safe-conduct. The sentinels at the outposts are generally placed checkerwise, and united to the guards (who are placed in the manner prescribed by Frederick the Great) by little posts of cavalry charged with immediately informing the main body of any surprise. The fires are lit in the morning and let out at nightfall; no cooking is done by the Prussians when they arrive at the bivouac by night. There are some fires to show the general direction of the line of sentries, but they cannot be seen, the flank on the side which the enemy might attack being masked by slopes. The Prussians always throw up earthworks; they carefully avoid sounding clarions or beating drums, either in their camp or in action. Every officer or soldier has a whistle which enables the chiefs to perform the different calls and the men to give warning of the approach of the enemy, to call each other, and to seek their company when they have strayed. The Prussians never use the drum and clarion except in a conquered country, as, for example, the Meuse.

AN EAST INDIAN FUNERAL.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* relates a terrible scene which occurred the other day at Etawah at the funeral service of a native. The corpse was brought to the banks of the Jumna to undergo the usual ceremony of burning. It was laid on the sand about fifteen yards from the water, while the men were preparing and stacking the wood. This done, the wood was fired so as to give some little time for a good blaze, and the men moved off to a little distance, squatting themselves down to have a smoke, when a huge crocodile, seemingly watching their movements, rushed out of the water, seized the corpse and doubled back, making a tremendous header into the river with the body between his jaws, leaving the followers and mourners in perfect bewilderment.

THE FRENCH MEDICAL SERVICE.

There is every reason to believe that the French medical service in the present war is far worse even than it was in the Crimean campaign. Nothing could be more complete than its failure on the latter occasion, when, out of a death-roll of 95,615, only about 20,000 men died on the field or of their wounds, while 75,000 perished by disease. The experience was bitter, but it had been forgotten as early as 1859, and the brief Italian campaign was a repetition of the same disastrous system as had been pursued in the Crimea. The deaths in hospital far outnumbered those in the field, even though the wounded had sometimes to wait four days uncared for amid the dead and dying on the battle-ground. The two evils under which the French suffered were the insufficient supply of surgeons and the utter neglect of hygiene. Neither in Italy nor in the Crimea was there even one doctor to 1000 men, and in this respect the ambulances were far inferior to what they had been under the first Empire. Drainage, disinfection, good nurses, and abundant food were needed to reduce the fearful mortality in the hospitals, but for such matters as these the French administration cared nothing. Has it grown wires in the decade that has just expired?

PRUSSIA'S SENSITIVENESS.

Prussia offers no exception to the general rule by which nations, like individuals, become bigger. She has hardly deigned to notice the accusations of cruelty which have been so freely levelled against her during the present war by her opponents. But Frederick the Great was less indifferent to remarks made upon him on this score, and when in 1759 it was asserted that prisoners of war in the Prussian territories were not well treated, his Majesty caused the following justification of his conduct to be sent to his Ministers at foreign courts:—

It is known to all Europe that I have provided for all the officers who are my prisoners of war, as well Swedes as French and Austrians, and lately for the Russians, the best accommodations and every convenience; having for that end permitted them to pass the time of their captivity in my capital. Nevertheless, as some of them have greatly abused the liberty allowed them by keeping up illicit correspondences, and by other practices with which I could not avoid being offended, I have been obliged to cause all of them to be removed to the town of Spandau, which must not be confounded with the fortress of that name, from which it is entirely separate, and where they will enjoy the same case at Berlin, but will be more narrowly observed. This is a resolution no one can blame. I am sufficiently authorized in it by the law of nations, and by the powers who are leagued against me—the court of Vienna having never suffered any of my officers that have fallen into their hands to go to Vienna, and the court of Russia having sent some of them even to Cesan. However, as my enemies let slip no opportunity of blackening my most innocent proceedings, I have thought proper to acquaint you with my reasons for making this alteration with regard to the officers who are my prisoners, etc.

FAITH AMONG NATIONS.

As there appears to be some doubt, says an English paper, whether it is absolutely necessary any longer for nations to keep faith with each other, and as it seems not impossible that under the new system of international law, which has its advocates, the old-fashioned doctrine that "Honesty is the best policy" will become barbarous and obsolete, it may be as well to call attention to a rebuke which England once drew upon herself before she acquired the reputation for respectable dowdyism she now enjoys. On the 25th of February, 1788, the Emperor of Morocco sent the following circular letter to all the European Consuls resident within his dominions:—"In the name of God! To all the consuls: Peace to him who followeth the right way. Know ye that for these thirty years we have observed the conduct of the English, and studied their character: we have always found that they *never keep their word*. We never could dive into their character, because they have no other than that of telling lies. We are acquainted with the character of other Christian nations; we know that they keep their word; but a nation like the English, of which there is no knowing the character, who know not how to keep their word, and who can only tell lies, does not deserve that we should speak or write anything to them. For, according to our religion, *a lie* is the most abominable of all vices. Their ambassador, Curtis, told us that he had orders from his court that the ships built on our slips, and which we were to send to Gibraltar, should be there completely refitted. In consequence of which we sent those ships to Gibraltar, provided with everything necessary, and with money; but he sent back our ships, and nothing was done to them; but what offends us now is that he even sends back the ships which we had sent to conduct them to our brother the Sultan Abdulhamed, whom God preserve! After this, it is not necessary to add more. On the 17th of the moon Jumadilala of the year 1702—that is, February 25, 1788." It is a curious circumstance that in the same year Russia, having issued a manifesto against the Sublime Porte protesting her own desire for peace and calling upon the Turkish Ministry to respect "treaties and engagements the most solemn and sacred," found herself at war with Turkey, and despatched Paul Jones, the adventurer, to the Black Sea as second in command to the Duke of Nassau.

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PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
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1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.

WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JAMES YOUNG, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ELIZABETH YOUNG, administratrix of the estate of JAMES YOUNG, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, December 21, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 507 RACE Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

12 19 stuth5t* JOSEPH ABRAMS, Auditor.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
ASSETS.....$2,783,581

Losses paid since organization.....$23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums, 1869.....$1,991,887 45
Interest from Investments, 1869.....114,696 74
$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,396 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property..... $755,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds..... 1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks..... 55,708
Cash in Bank and Office..... 247,620
Loans on Collateral Security..... 89,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums 331,944
Accrued Interest..... 20,267
Premiums in course of transmission..... 85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums..... 100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia..... 30,000
$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones, Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown, Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor, T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White, Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh, Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln, Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason, Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison, William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888 24

CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,609,888 24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,909 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5.500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards, William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea, Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,733

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton, Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow, Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young, Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall, Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats, M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk, Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux, Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870.....$300,388 24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier, James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood, Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick, Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart, Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown, James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson, Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn, John Keasler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert, Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith, Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles, John W. Everman,
George A. West, Mordecai Busby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 9 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

CARD.—Book sales every afternoon during this week at 3 o'clock. 12 19 5t

Sale at the Auction Rooms.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, WARDROBES, Extension and Centre Tables, Office Furniture, Fine Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, China, Glassware, Stoves, Fine Velvet, Brussels, and Other Carpets, etc.

On Thursday Morning.

December 22, at 9 o'clock, about 700 lots superior household furniture, comprising a general assortment.

Also, superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Hallet & Davis

Also, superior rosewood piano-forte, made by Conrad Meyer. 12 20 2t

DIAMOND JEWELRY, WATCHES, TEA SET, ETC., ETC.

On Thursday,

December 22, at 1 o'clock, at the auction rooms, elegant diamond jewelry, viz.:—Sets earrings and pins; solitaire and cluster rings and pins; solitaire ring, over 2¼ carats; ladies' and gentlemen's watches, ¾ and independent seconds; set ruby and pearl jewelry; silver tea set, six pieces, made by Bailey & Co., in walnut case; large musical box, ten airs; sable tippets; fine double-barrelled gun, etc., etc. 12 20 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 Chesnut Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

GREAT SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, STATUETTES, VASES, URNS, TAZZAS, BRONZES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC., IMPORTED BY Messrs. PANDOLFINI & CO., New York.

On Tuesday and Wednesday Mornings, Dec. 20 and 21,

At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a rich collection of Marble and Alabaster Statuary; Etruscan, Roman, Gothic and Grecian vases; Stone Card Receivers; Mantel Ornaments; Bronze Groups and Figures; Silver Plated Ware, etc.

The collection will be on exhibition on Monday until 9 o'clock P. M. 12 17 3t

Sale at No. 904 S. Nineteenth street.

HANDSOME PLUSH PARLOR FURNITURE, Walnut Chamber and Sitting-room Furniture, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Brussels and other Carpets, etc. etc.

On Wednesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 904 S. Nineteenth street, will be sold the entire furniture and carpets, for parlor, library, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen.

The Furniture can be examined after 8 o'clock on morning of sale. 1t

SALES OF COINS, MEDALS, CURIOSITIES, ETC.

On Wednesday Afternoon,

At 3 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a collection of coins, medals, tokens, and Colonial money; also, curiosities, books, etc. 12 19 2t

Catalogues now ready at the auction store.

SALE OF CANTON AND NANKIN DINNER AND TEA CHINA, CHINESE AND JAPANESE GOODS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold the balance of the stock of ALLEN CUTHBERT, retiring from business, consisting of Nankin and Canton china dinner and tea sets, and an assortment of Chinese and Japanese staple and fancy goods. 12 19 3t

SALE OF FINE GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND JEWELRY, GOLD CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

At 11 o'clock, at the auction store, will be sold, a large assortment of gents' gold watches by celebrated makers; ladies' elegant gold watches; about 20 pieces of diamond jewelry; ladies' opera Chateline and Leontine gold chains; also, and assortment of silver-plated ware, etc. 12 19 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning, [12 16 5t

December 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

CLOSING FALL SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

December 23, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 12 17 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—No. 704 Chesnut street.

IMPORTANT POSITIVE SALE.

GENUINE RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLE SETS, ROYAL ERMINE SETS, MINKS, BROWN AND BLACK BEAR ROBES, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

Dec 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the finest stock of furs ever offered in this city, embracing 200 lots elegant furs and robes; genuine Russian and Hudson Bay sable sets; royal ermine sets; fine Hudson Bay sable sets; French ermine sets; Grebe sets; chinchilla, Siberian squirrel, Astrachan, Alaska mink sables, German fitch, etc.

FINE LAP ROBES.

Also, 10 fine brown and black bear robes and Hudson Bay wolf robes, handsomely trimmed.

Every lot will be guaranteed.

Will be on exhibition on Tuesday. 12 15 6t

Peremptory Sale.

100 FINE OIL PAINTINGS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, AND FOR OTHER ACCOUNTS.

On Thursday Morning,

December 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, an excellent collection of fine modern oil paintings, by well-known artists.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE HOHENSTEIN ESTATE.

A number of very fine paintings, including some first-rate battle scenes. 12 17 4t

Full particulars in catalogues on Wednesday.

CLOSING SALE OF ESPECIALLY FINE ENGRAVINGS, BY ORDER OF MR. W. H. HAMILTON, IMPORTER.

On Thursday Afternoon,

December 22, at 3 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, 250 valuable proofs and choice line engravings, after Landseer, Correggio, Herring, Ansdell, Frith, Faed, Webster, Church, Taylor, Constable, Cheswick, and others.

On exhibition two days previous to sale. 12 17 5t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS. CASH AUCTION HOUSE,

No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 9 4t

CLOSING SALE FOR THE YEAR 1870, OF 5000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., of city and Eastern make.

On Thursday Morning,

December 22, at 10 o'clock. 12 17 4t

FOURTEENTH TRADE SALE OF 1000 LOTS OF FURS AND ROBES.

On Friday Morning,

December 23, at 10 o'clock. 12 17 5t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1196 RACE Street.

Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.

Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.

Carriages taken on Storage.

Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.

Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.

Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers. 10 19 tf

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET.—Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and showrooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge. 10 29 2prp

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS [9 15 tf2] DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SENATORIAL.

The Election To-day in the First Senatorial District—But Little Interest being Manifested—A Light Vote Promised—Reports from the Various Wards.

Considering the important results depending upon the election to-day in the First Senatorial district, it is remarkable that so little interest is being manifested by the citizens residing within its limits—at least this was the case during the first few hours this morning. The vote was very light indeed, and should the same state of facts exist during the remainder of the day, the ballots cast will not approach within twenty-five per cent. of the number polled in October. The precincts where the polls are on that occasion were crowded on their being opened; there was but a corporal's guard this morning. In many of them we noticed actually more policemen present than voters. These blue-coated individuals, contrary to the police manual, occupied the pavement in front of and adjacent to the polls, but they found little else to do than to chat with their cronies on the prospects of the day.

In some places but few Democrats had as yet put in an appearance, and it seemed as though it had been conceded that what Republicans did come out should be allowed the earlier hours of the day, and then the unterrified should turn out in the latter part of the day and hold possession of the line until the hour of closing arrived. Delays were occasioned in several precincts by the non-arrival of the election officers, and in accordance with the Registry law the polls were kept closed for one hour, when the citizens assembled outside and selected those who were to officiate for the day. Some confusion ensued when voters who had moved into the district since the October election presented themselves, but these cases were generally settled to the mutual satisfaction of the window-book keepers representing the two parties. Indeed we don't remember having seen such harmonious action as existed this morning between these two representatives of the candidates being voted for.

The colored voters outnumbered by great odds the whites, and the only apparent interest taken in the election was by them. They voted solidly for Mr. Lyndall, and very many of them bore silken badges with the name of that gentleman printed on them. We noticed one of them taking a white man aside and insisting upon his voting for Lyndall, and he finally succeeded in getting him into the line, and he remained with him until the ballot was deposited in the box. The colored politician then walked off arm-in-arm with the white voter, the scene creating much amusement among the bystanders. The new-made voters generally paid more attention to their ballots than on the occasion when they first exercised the right. They would remain at the window until they saw their names properly registered and their ballots placed in the box.

SEVENTH WARD.

The heaviest colored vote polled will be in the Seventh ward, where nearly twelve hundred of the new-made citizens are congregated. Of these, over 800 are located in the First and Second divisions. So much difficulty was encountered in October in polling this heavy vote, that Councils some days ago passed an ordinance dividing these two precincts in three. The Mayor withheld his signature, and the fifteen days which he is allowed to retain possession of a bill having expired yesterday, the ordinance, having been given the requisite legal publicity, went into effect the same as if he had signed it. The necessity for this division can be seen from the following vote in October, when over a hundred men failed to get in their ballots:—First division, 525; Second division, 445. All through this ward, but little interest seemed to be taken in the election, and present appearances indicate a very light vote. Order reigned at all the polls and the large squad of policemen present had nothing to do.

EIGHTH WARD.

Quietness reigns in this peaceful ward, and, indeed, no one would imagine that an election was going on, did he not occasionally come across a small knot of men assembled around a poll. Contrary to the usual activity which prevails during the early hours of election day, there were but few present when the windows were thrown open. The mercantile portion of both parties seem to either take no interest in the matter, or they are going to put in an appearance during the latter portion of the day. The colored vote had been pretty well polled at noon, so that the delinquents of the morning will have a good opportunity to cast their ballots this afternoon. The general impression here is that the vote will be light and the contest close.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.

This is the Republican stronghold of the district, and much more enthusiasm seems to be displayed throughout its many precincts than in any other ward in which voting is being done to-day. The prominent leaders of the Republican party are decidedly active in manœuvring through the ward, watching for the gangs of repeaters, with which the Democracy have been threatening to cut down the majority for Lyndall sufficient to defeat him, but as yet no New Yorkers or Baltimoreans have presented themselves. The Democrats have come out pretty strong, but the vote for the first three hours is not so large as it was during the same time in October. What colored voters there are in the ward presented themselves at an early hour and have disappeared. There is not the same cause for dissension as existed at the Congressional election, and party lines are being strictly observed.

THE FOURTH WARD.

We naturally look to the Fourth ward, on election day, for noisy and riotous demonstrations, from no other reason than that it is the very stronghold of the unterrified Democracy, the leaders of which, having had so great an experience in manipulating the affairs at the polls, can change a return or stuff a box with an ease, a grace, and an abandon perfectly astounding. This morning, however, there were no riotous outbursts, since at every poll the Democrats, great and small, worked quietly but diligently to roll up a big majority, and in such an emergency as this in political affairs they could not afford to waste time by indiscriminately assaulting whites and blacks who were opposed to them. Their motto plainly was, "Work first, pleasure afterwards."

They polled in this ward a heavy vote; and by cajoling and treating without stint, they managed to secure a large number of votes of colored men who had grown captious because, as they said, "Mr. Catto wasn't given any show."

At Eighth and Shippen, "Mulley's precinct," the work was most energetic. Here the Squire smiled benignantly upon his underlings, and frowned desperately upon the group of respectable colored men opposite, and supervised, with that cunning and keenness for which he stands notorious, the election officers about the windows of the polls. Few colored votes were polled here, for the very presence of the famous Fourth ward gang was a sufficient intimidation to make them hold aloof.

Accosting one of the Mayor's high officers, who was in citizen's dress, we said:—

"Do you anticipate any trouble here?"

With a dubious shake of the head, replied the officer:—

"Well, I'm afraid there will be a muss before night, when whisky gets the upper hand and they commence to 'pile' in the votes." Then apologetically he said, "But you know as well as I what this crowd is!"

The impression prevailed, however, amongst the more respectable and intelligent men in the vicinity that in the district Lyndall's majority would not fall short of 1500.

A squabble occurred this morning at the polls in the First precinct of the Fourth ward. A Republican from the western end of the ward appeared at the polls, Front street, near Mead alley, having in his possession Democratic headings with Lyndall stickers thereon. This excited the ire of one of the "unterrified," and the two came to blows. Of course, the police were near at hand, and the Republican was taken into custody, and escorted to the Second District Station House. Strange to say, the prisoner was not locked up, but admitted to bail.

It was a notorious fact in the management of this election, that at the polls of such divisions as were known to be Republican there were large crowds of policemen, in uniform and out of it, and at Democratic polls, *not* a solitary one. In the First division of the Seventh ward, where there has never been a riotous demonstration since the colored men were allowed the privilege of voting, there were *twelve* policemen, some close to the window and a number in citizen's dress, while at "Mulley's" precinct of the Fourth ward, where the art of ballot-box stuffing is carried to its perfection, where all the notorious Fourth ward roughs congregate, where there is always, before the polls close, some disgraceful scene, *not a policeman was to be seen.* This speaks well for the manner in which Mayor Fox's model force exercise impartial justice.

SECOND WARD.

The election is being conducted quietly in the Second ward. At no one precinct can there be found over ten or fifteen persons congregated, and but little interest is evinced in the contest, as is evident from the fact that a very light vote is being polled.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—This handsome structure has had the last finishing touches put on it, and it will be thrown open to the public for the first time this evening, on which occasion the Commercial Exchange Association will give a promenade concert and hop. This will be one of the most select affairs ever witnessed in this city.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Michael McCandless, alias "Sunny," was arrested this morning by Lieutenant Flaherty at one of the polls in the Eighth ward, upon the charge of highway robbery. Defendant was locked up for a hearing.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—On Sunday night last the residence of Samuel Lennard, on Township Line road, was entered by thieves and robbed of several coats and a lot of silver ware. No arrests were made.

THE GERMAN FAIR.

The Opening Ceremonies this Evening—The Decorations, Articles, Etc.

This evening the Grand German Sanitary Fair for the relief of the German families who have suffered by the late war, will begin its operations with elaborate inauguration ceremonies. A large orchestra will be in attendance, and several interesting addresses will be made. The exercises will commence with an overture by the orchestra, after which the Deusche Vaterland will be sung by the Young Maennerchoir.

The introductory address will be delivered by Charles Vezin, Esq. Addresses will also be made by Dr. Fellger, chairman of the Fair Committee, and Dr. Morwitz, editor of the *German Democrat* and chairman of the German Patriotic Relief Association, which organization has the whole fair project in charge. A hymn, "The Prayer During Battle," and "Die Wacht am Rhein," will be given by the Young Maennerchor. The German oration will be delivered by Dr. G. Kellner, and the English oration by his Honor Mayor Fox. The exercises will conclude with "Hail Columbia" by the orchestra.

The articles which have been sent to the fair thus far to be exposed for sale are of the most elaborate description, and some of them are very costly. Not only are little fancy knick-knacks among the donations, though there is any quantity of them, but more substantial articles, such as every household wants, are also to be found. The decorations are in the best style, and the German and American flags are entwined together, and are set off by the trimming of evergreen which is festooned from every conceivable point. A genuine chassepot, a mitrailleuse, and a needle-gun will be on exhibition, so that all who are curious to see these famous weapons will have an opportunity to do so.

The fair will continue until January 2, 1871. An orchestra will be in attendance every evening, and promenade concerts will take place in the afternoons, when many of our best German artists, who have volunteered, will perform.

The following are the officers of the German Patriotic Relief Association, under whose auspices the fair is held:—

President—Dr. E. Morwitz.
Secretary—M. R. Muckle.
Treasurer—P. Jagode.

The Fair Committee of the Association is made up of the following:—

President—Dr. A. Fellger.
Vice-President—C. Fraussen.
Secretary—H. P. Zeuner.
Treasurer—L. Schnarr.

The Ladies' Committee having charge of the different tables, with the number of the table to which each member is assigned, is as follows:—

No. 1—Mrs. Dr. Genth, Mrs. Dr. Fischer.
No. 2—Miss Neher, Mrs. Dr. Kammerer.
No. 3—Mrs. Scherzer, Miss Von Emden.
No. 4—Mrs. Pelmann, Mrs. Dr. Fellger, Mrs. Th. Bergner.
No. 5—Mrs. Ostheimer, Mrs. Berg.
No. 6—Mrs. H. Tilge, Mrs. C. Kirberg.
No. 7—Mrs. Hayman, Mrs. Barth.
No. 8—Mrs. Blasius, Miss Mencke.
No. 9—Mrs. Muckle, Miss Gillingham.
No. 10—Mrs. Dennler, Mrs. Serz.
No. 11—Mrs. Dr. Tiedemann, Mrs. Dr. Seidensticker, Mrs. Adams.
No. 12—Mrs. Dr. Hirsch, Mrs. Dr. Jastrow.
No. 13—Mrs. Hofmann, Mrs. Muller, Mrs. Tholey.
No. 14—Mrs. Marr, Miss Holzinger.
No. 15—Mrs. Desilver, Mrs. Lernot, Mrs. E. Hoffmann.
No. 16—(Flower table)—Mrs. F. Tiedemann, Miss E. Vezin.
No. 17—Miss Wolfsohn, Miss C. Tiedemann.
No. 18 (Cigar table)—Miss Laugsdorf, Miss Lebermann.

Mrs. M. Ostheimer is the President of the General Ladies' Committee, which consists of eighty-two ladies. Auxiliary to this committee is a committee of ten gentlemen, with Mr. G. Pelmann as President and Mr. H. Steinbeisser as Treasurer.

The following are the chairmen of the different committees having charge of special subjects in connection with the fair:—

Wholesale Committee—Charles Vezin.
Local Committee—C. Fraussen.
Printing Committee—Dr. H. Engel.
Music Committee—Jacob Hofmann.
Committee on Associations, Lodges, Etc.—J. Hoffman.
Flour Committee—L. Tourney.
Committee on Musical Instruments—R. T. Schmidt.
Finance Committee—Rudolph Oelbermann.
Reception Committee—Charles Vezin.
Committee on Entertainment—Charles Psotta.
Restaurant Committee—Adolph Proskauer.
Committee on Tobacco and Cigars—Christian Mann.
Committee on Weapons—Dr. Fellger.
Committee on China Ware—Louis Schneider.
Decoration Committee—G. Pelmann.

A small German paper called the Philadelphia *Fair Times*, devoted to the interests of the undertaking, will be published every day during the continuance of the fair. Its editors are O. Seidensticker, Colonel M. R. Muckle, and F. Tiedemann, and its publisher is Mr. R. R. Friedlander. The office of publication is the hall of the German Society, No. 24 S. Seventh street. The paper bears on its title the red cross of the Convention of Geneva, which is now the mark of the Sanitary Corps.

CHLOROFORM.

Burglarious Operations in Hestonville—Courageous Bearing of a Lady.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturday morning last the residence of Mr. Benjamin File, at Fifty-second and Franklin streets, Hestonville, was entered by burglars. They first scaled a porch and then cut out a pane of glass in one of the full-length windows on the second floor. This gave them room to insert their hands and draw back the fastenings. The burglars then entered and passed to the sleeping apartments of Mr. and Mrs. File. The latter was aroused by hearing footsteps in the room. She called to her husband, but he made no response. Raising herself in the bed, she discovered the form of a man standing close to the bedside and heard the footsteps of another man in the adjoining room. Mrs. File, who is a woman of great courage, jumped out of bed and seized the burglar by the arm.

The latter was then in the act of applying chloroform to her husband. He dropped the bottle, also a shoemaker's knife, broke away from his captor, and made off with his companion. Mr. File was greatly affected by the anæsthetic, and some time elapsed before he fully recovered his senses. His attending physician was at first much alarmed at his dangerous symptoms, and expressed his opinion that another inhalation of the fluid would undoubtedly have caused his death. The burglars had packed up a number of fancy articles for removal. They obtained a pocket-book containing $135 from under Mr. File's pillow. This they carried off. The goods were left on one of the lower floors. The knife dropped by one of the rascals was a new one, and had been sharpened to a keen edge. The police are endeavoring to ferret out the perpetrators of this bold and daring act. Already they have been furnished with a description of one of the rascals. The officer on duty in this section of the city has one square mile of territory to travel over. While he is at one end of the beat a dozen robberies might be committed at the other, and he could have no knowledge of them whatever. Better police arrangements should be provided the residents of this part of the city.

ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE THE UNITED STATES MINT—THE WRONG PLACE.—Yesterday a couple of young gentlemen, who must have been very ignorant of the manner in which business is conducted at the United States Mint, presented themselves at that institution with some dozen fine bars of what they claimed to be gold of 18 carat fineness, exhibiting at the same time a couple of samples, which they say had been filed off the aforesaid bars, for assay purposes. The bars had a very beautiful appearance, and to those not familiar with the weight of the precious metal, might very readily be mistaken for the real stuff. No sooner had the stuff fallen into the hands of the Mint officials than it was pronounced fictitious, but the young men were so hard to convince that the bars were not of the same quality as the samples which they displayed, that the bars were taken to the chief assayer of the establishment, and by him pronounced at sight as a fair quality of bronze, which had been highly pickled in acid to give it the appearance of gold. The young gentlemen were still unconvinced, and persisted that the samples which had been pronounced gold by the assayer were filed off the bars, and therefore the bars must also be gold. Finally, one of the bars was broken in half, and the fact disclosed that the bars were simply a composition of tin and brass, and the gentlemen departed, avowing that their uncle had sent the bars to them from Mexico, and they were sure that they were all right. It is presumed that these gentlemen are a part of a party who have come from a neighboring city for the purpose of making a little money for the holidays, and it would be well for our citizens to be on the lookout for them. Carrying spurious metal to the Mint, however, is certainly going to the wrong place. That institution never accepts anything by sample.

The police authorities were put in possession of the facts, but it is almost needless to say that the party had left for New York on the first train.

A SWINDLER.—John Thompson, *alias* J. R. Kirk, *alias* Cameron, was this morning held to bail by Alderman Kerr upon the charge of defrauding Jacob DeHaven, proprietor of the Washington House, of the price of a day's board. John had in his possession a valise, which was found to contain a number of stones, old papers, and a piece of rag carpet.

REAR-ADMIRAL BREESE.—The funeral of Rear-Admiral Samuel L. Breese will take place this afternoon, from his late residence, Mount Airy. The officers of the army and navy present at this station will take part in the solemn services.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—The plunder stolen from the shoe store of Miss Catharine Fitzpatrick, No. 1110 Poplar streets, was recovered yesterday afternoon by Detectives Levy and Tryon and Special Officer Wynne, in a stable on Alder street, near Girard avenue. The property is valued at $320. The thieves, James Ferguson, alias "Funny Jim," and John Wells, it will be remembered, were arrested on the premises while in the act of carrying off a second lot of boots and shoes to the value of $200. The prisoners were committed by Alderman Kerr yesterday afternoon.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WRITING-DESKS, INKSTANDS,
POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES,
GOLD PENS, PEN HOLDERS,
BOXES OF PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
VISITING CARDS, PLAYING CARDS,
etc., etc., etc., at very low prices.

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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Fairchilds' Celebrated Gold Pens, Pocket-books, etc., in great variety.
WM. M. CHRISTY, Stationer,
11 22 tl 1 No. 127 S. THIRD St., below Chesnut.

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A very handsome assortment of Fancy Articles suitable for Christmas presents.

Writing Desks from $1 to $25. Papier-mache, Walnut, Mahogany, Leather, Rosewood, etc.

Bronze Inkstands, Wallets, Knives, Gold Pens, Backgammon Boards, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Fancy Pen-wipers, and Scotch Goods, in great variety.

BOXES OF FINE STATIONERY,
Stamped with Initials, Birds, Insects, etc.

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These Bonds pay fully one-third more interest than Governments, which will be taken in exchange, at the highest market price.

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After a full examination we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

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IN LARGE CLUSTERS.
NEW LAYER RAISINS, in boxes, half boxes, and quarters.
NEW PAPER-SHELL ALMONDS.
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NEW SULTANA RAISINS.
NEW SEEDLESS RAISINS AND CURRANTS,
CITRON, AND LEMON-PEEL.
NEW YORK STATE CLARIFIED SWEET CIDER,
Very Superior, for Mince Meat.
CHOICE BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNE.
FINE OLD BRANDIES.
FINE OLD SHERRY AND MADEIRA WINES.
Superior Sherry Wine for Cooking Purposes.

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SPANISH OLIVES,
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FINE DRESS GOODS
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WILL CLOSE OUT THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
Silks, Dress Goods,
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VELVETEENS, HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
AND KID GLOVES, FOR CASH,
Without Regard to Cost.
Our stock is new and choice, all purchased this season.
VERY GREAT BARGAINS
Will be offered, as our entire stock
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BEST FRENCH CHINTZES, 31 and 37c.
Open in the evening until 9 o'clock. 12 17 3t

1870.

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

CHRISTMAS SILKS AND SHAWLS.
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CHRISTMAS TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, ETC. ETC.

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25 Per Cent. Below Gold Prices.
OUR GREAT SALE OF
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Damask Towels!
Marseilles Quilts,
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You can select Materials here,
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Promptness a feature of the Rooms.

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A Bargain for Christmas Presents; been selling at $7.
$6 Woollen Long Shawls; recent price $8.
100 Paisley Long Shawls, from $15 up.
150 Paisley Square Shawls, from $10 up.
Open Centre Paris Broche Long Shawls.
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Some entire new patterns, low and fine grades.
Imitation India Long and Square Shawls.
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Largest and most select stock.
2000 Shawls, all new, to select from.
N. B.—There are no lower prices than ours.

$25 REAL ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS,

Selling elsewhere at $35.
Real Astrachan Fur Cloaks, $25 to $100.
Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques, $5 to $125.
Silk Velvet Serges, $40 upwards.
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Waterproof Cloaks, largest stock.
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Muffs to match all our Cloaks.
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